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ZAGLADIN COMMENTS ON U.S. SUMMIT, ARMS TALKS

MTI Interview

LD221056 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] According to Soviet opinion, the United States now wants at the negotiating table to achieve what it has been unable to do by expanding the arms race. Vadim Zagladin, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke about this in an interview which he held in Sofia with MTI correspondent Miklos Pek.

At the same time, he emphasized that the Soviet Union does not renounce the results achieved to date at the arms limitation talks, but it is aware that the final goals of the Soviet Peace Program, that is the full destruction of weapons, cannot be realized in the near future. At the moment there must be an effort undertaken by the two superpowers to reduce their existing arsenals to equal levels.

In reply to another question, Zagladin said that the change which can be sensed in the tactics of the American administration can be attributed mainly to the consistent peace diplomacy of the socialist countries and the renewed Western peace movements. The Soviet politician also affirmed that the Soviet-American summit meeting can take place, but, as he said, this must be prepared very carefully.

Further Details

LD221156 Budapest MTI in English 1037 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, June 22 (MTI) -- Vadim Zagladin has given an interview to MTI.

Zagladin, member of the CPSU CC and first deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the CPSU CC, in Sofia to attend the theoretical conference on the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, was interviewed by Miklos Pek, our Sofia correspondent.

Q: A long time has elapsed since representatives of the international communist and labour movement met in such a broad forum as this conference. In what in your view is the topicality of Dimitrov's ideas, his theoretical and political legacy?

A: Indeed, we had the opportunity to attend the biggest such meeting of the communist and workers' parties, left-wing and revolutionary parties. It was attended by 140 delegations, including 86 of communist and workers' parties and the first secretary or chairman of 50 parties. I cannot recall any other such meeting. The high attendance is due to the international respect for Georgi Dimitrov and the Bulgarian People's Republic and also other causes: Dimitrov's revolutionary activities and struggle against fascism and war are of major importance and topicality today. The speakers stressed the need to avoid war, first of all a thermonuclear one. The broadest consensus was reached on this theme.

Q: How would you sum up the results of the realization of the CPSU's Peace Programme for the 1980's?

A: The one and a half years that have passed since the 26th CPSU Congress have proved that the programme is correct in content and orientation. The priorities of the Peace Programme of the 1980's are to curb the arms race, avoid war and change over from confrontation to detente. Spurred by unprecedented new U.S. military programmes of the said period, the arms race heightened tension. Yet the opponents of armament also gained in strength. The escalating peace movements are most emphatically demanding an end to the arms race and, as the first step, a freeze on armaments. Obviously, the principal issue is the halting of nuclear armament, an issue stressed in the Soviet Peace Programme.

Proof of the dynamism of the Peace Programme is that after the congress leaders of the Soviet party and state, spearheaded by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU CC and president of the Soviet Supreme Soviet, strove both to implement and further develop the programme, adapt it to the changes.

We cannot agree with the American view that the Soviet Union has been "forced" by the West to start talks. In recent years the Soviet Union and other member states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization submitted several constructive proposals to start negotiations on curbing various arms and effecting confidence-building measures in many regions of the world, ranging from Europe to the Far East. For instance, the Soviet Union proposed talks on the reduction in Asia of land-based intermediate range missiles. The speech delivered by Leonid Brezhnev in Tashkent in spring centred on the normalization of the political situation in Asia. We cannot declare that the Peace Programme has been implemented since that would mean an end to armament -- which is apparently not a simple and short-term task. But the Peace Programme played an important role in the resumption of the East-West dialogue and the Soviet-American arms reduction talks.

Q: Is there any substantial change in the strategy and tactics of United States' policy toward the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries? What are the prospects of the talks on the reduction of European intermediate range nuclear arms in Geneva and the Soviet-American talks, to open in Geneva June 29?

A: Washington is attempting to put propaganda pressure on the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and her allies. She is overtly using pressure to wring out decisions favourable to the U.S. administration over issues that interest the U.S. At first sight, her strategy seems to be offensive, but in fact it is an aggressive defensive strategy that vainly attempts to halt progressive social transformations.

Proved by Reagan's address of November 1981 and May 1982, the tactics of the U.S. administration have changed. Whether it is a deliberate action or just tactical changes of direction is not yet clear.

Yet it is already clear that United States policy could not remain unaffected by the consistent peace diplomacy of the socialist countries and the now very active European and American anti-war movements. No one should forget that the peace movements are the strongest in the FRG and Japan, principal allies of the United States. For the first time in U.S. history, more than one million people have recently demonstrated against the policy of the Republican administration.

As for the second part of the question, the Soviet Union started talks on the reduction of the so-called Eurostrategic weapons by submitting substantive and constructive proposals, and it will begin the Geneva negotiations on strategic arms in a similar manner. For the Soviet Union the ultimate goal is the destruction of these arms but, for the time being, a more tangible and realistic result, their equal reduction should be achieved. To this effect the Soviet Union has submitted a concrete and detailed plan, based on the equal security of the parties. Unfortunately, the latest American proposals continue to seek the tilting of the balance of power to their advantage. They talk about peace, but their goal is the same. They are attempting to realize what they were not able to by forcing the arms race.

Q: What is the chance of a Soviet-American summit like?

A: The Soviet Union proposed a summit in the 26th Congress of the CPSU when the relations of the two countries were on a low level. History has proved that top-level meetings are of major political importance. Most recently we recommended to hold the meeting this October. The United States agreed in principle but not yet officially. The Soviet Union continues to be ready to hold a summit, for she regards it as useful. Top-level meetings, of course, need to be carefully prepared. The preparations are under way. The venue has not been fixed yet.

LOSEV VIEWS SALT-II, UPCOMING ARMS TALKS

LD221258 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] It is 3 years since the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna and the signing of the treaty to limit strategic offensive arms, the treaty known as SALT-II. Here now are remarks by our news analyst Sergey Losev on this occasion:

President Reagan addressed the UN General Assembly just before this notable anniversary, but significantly he surprised every one, as CBS television noted, by his strident attacks on the Soviet Union. As for the treaty concluded in Vienna, the President didn't even mention it. This is hardly surprising for it was the United States that declined to ratify the treaty, a treaty signed by the American president. Naturally this could not but undermine confidence in the stability and continuity of American policy. The real reason why Washington torpedoed SALT-II is now obvious to many. The United States is out to achieve military superiority and it has accordingly been doing everything to scrap the only rational policy in our day, a policy of maintaining the established military balance between the United States and the Soviet Union, between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, a policy of strategic stability.

The policy of seeking supremacy is being lavishly financed and the costs of the new military program it involves are no longer estimated in billions or even tens of hundreds of billions of dollars; they now run into the trillions. Pentagon directives that have been made public clearly reveal that this is a policy of preparing war against the Soviet Union and the aim of that war, the directives make it plain, is to destroy socialism as a social and political system. SALT-II was an obstacle to such an insane policy, a policy which leads to nuclear war since the treaty was based on recognition of the rough strategic parity that had arisen between the two powers, a parity acknowledged by three successive American administrations.

This is a parity evidently recognized, too, by the leaders of the present administration among themselves, despite all their public declarations alleging a Soviet superiority. Why otherwise would the Reagan administration announce its readiness to abide by the unratified SALT-II treaty, which has never come into effect? In a CBS television interview last month, Secretary of State Haig acknowledged that SALT-II, which had fixed certain restrictions, had made positive aspects and that the interests of the United States like those of the Soviet Union had up to now required the observance of these restrictions. For its part the Soviet Union, as President Brezhnev said once again recently, has done nothing in the strategic arms field since the signing of the treaty in 1979 that could upset the rough strategic parity it fixed. The Soviet Union is working for agreement on substantially scaling down the level of armaments. This could be achieved by building upon the agreements reached earlier and by adhering to the principle of equality and equal security.

It goes without saying that the Soviet Union will not allow this strategic balance to be upset. We do not seek a military superiority over the West, we have no need for it since Soviet military strategy is based on the proposition that this country will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. But this also implies that the Soviet Union will under any circumstances be able to see to its security and to that of its allies and friends.

In his message to the second special disarmament session of the General Assembly, President Brezhnev speaking for the Soviet Union, pledged (?that) the country never to use nuclear weapons first, the undertaking being effective immediately. What could provide more striking evidence of the peaceful aspirations of the Soviet Union and its people. Equally constructive is our approach to the negotiations on limiting strategic offensive arms. For an agreement on this subject to be reached at the Geneva talks, it is necessary first of all that the talks really have the purpose of limiting and reducing strategic arms, that is that they should not serve as a screen for continuing the arms race and breaking down the established parity.

Secondly it is necessary that the parties to the talks conduct them with a view to each other's legitimate security interests and in strict accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. And finally it is necessary to preserve everything positive accomplished in this field earlier.

U.S. SPACE WAR RACE ENDANGERS ARMS PACTS

LD231002 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- TASS commentator Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

The establishment in the United States of a new military command concerned with preparations for war in outer space, at a time when the United Nations are discussing the problems of disarmament, is not just a challenge to world public opinion and one more step to intensify the arms race. This is an extremely dangerous practical action pushing the world to a line from which it will not be just difficult, but, most likely, impossible to revert to the policy of arms limitation. It goes without saying that all the people of the world, including the people of the USA, will have to pay dearly for this ill-considered decision of Washington.

The Soviet Union's attitude to war in outer space -- or from outer space -- has always been a negative one. And this is not because Soviet people fear such war more than others. This position stems from the general attitude of the socialist community to the coexistence of states belonging to different social systems.

In March, 1958, shortly after the launch of the first artificial earth satellite, the Soviet Union raised, for the first time in the United Nations, the question of banning the use of outer space for military purposes. The Soviet Union suggested establishing within the UNO a body to promote all-round international cooperation in the exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes.

Later the Soviet Union put forward many times proposals for limiting military activity in outer space. Some of them were carried out, at least in part. The treaty for a partial ban on nuclear weapon tests, which entered into force in October 1963, banned such explosions not only in the atmosphere but also beyond it, that is in outer space. The treaty on the principles of activity of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies (1969), provided for a partial demilitarization of outer space as well as complete demilitarization of the moon and other celestial bodies.

In December 1981, the U.N. General Assembly urged the disarmament committee to begin talks in order to draft an international agreement banning the displacement of weapons of any type in outer space. By this decision the world community of nations supported the idea, expressed by Leonid Brezhnev in April 1981, concerning the need for joint efforts to achieve a great and humanitarian aim -- to ensure that the boundless ocean of outer space is clean and free of weapons of any type.

Unfortunately, the Pentagon set course, already by that moment, toward developing a whole series of arms systems for use in outer space. Specifically in April 1981, the United States staged experimental flights of a reusable spaceship of the shuttle type with which Washington links far-reaching plans for preparing war in outer space. It has been learnt that the United States intends to orbit, within the next 10 years, military space stations. It speeded up the development of laser weapons to be installed aboard ships of the shuttle type since, as the Pentagon said in its report to the White House, outer space has "ideal conditions" for this type of weapons.

According to the calculations made by American military specialists, published in the press, the United States could establish, before the end of this century, ray weapons, including a so-called X-ray laser in which a small nuclear explosion produces intensive X-ray radiation. Minimum time limits were set for the deployment in space of chemical lasers, including those for destroying ballistic missiles and planes.

Unlike the United States which is preventing the states in every way from achieving an international agreement on complete demilitarization of outer space, the Soviet Union has always relied and continues to rely on the development of cooperation among all countries in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space.

The United States joined in its efforts in this field only for a short while when it agreed to the joint "Soyuz-Apollo" experiment. Now those times seem to be a remote past.

It is absolutely clear that the Soviet Union, while having no such designs itself, will not allow the United States to become a military master of outer space. At the same time it will continue fighting, as it has always done, for stopping the slide-down to the most terrible of wars capable of destroying mankind.

PRAVDA REPORTS 15 JUN UN DISARMAMENT SPEECHES

PM221233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Halting the Arms Race; At the Second UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament"]

[Excerpts] New York, 15 Jun -- Putting the cause of disarmament on a practical footing and halting the murderous buildup of nuclear arsenals -- these demands are being heard persistently at the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, where the general debate is continuing.

The present session's most important task, Polish Foreign Minister J. Czyrek said, is to help to overcome the barriers and obstacles preventing disarmament dialogue. He welcomed the proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev on freezing strategic arms and renouncing actions which could cause the stability of the strategic situation to be upset. These proposals, he said, are a good contribution to the success of the forthcoming talks between the USSR and the United States on strategic arms limitation and reduction.

Presently, J. Czyrek said, the world is living through one of the hardest periods since World War II. He pointed to the "dangerous evolution of the policy of some NATO powers, primarily the United States." The gist of this evolution comes down to the fact that they are deviating from the coordinated and mutually advantageous principles in relations between states with different social systems and are resorting to diktat, openly interfering in the internal affairs of other states, refusing dialogue and cutting back on political and economic contacts. The central question of international politics, the decisive factor for mankind's survival, is the halting of the arms race, Hungarian Foreign Minister F. Puja said.

PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua filled his speech with overt and camouflaged attacks on the Soviet Union while trying at the same time to present the United States as being virtually a "victim" of the arms race. Conveniently "forgetting" that the United States has been the initiator of every upturn in this race, the Chinese minister, completely contradicting historical truth and obvious facts, presented the matter as though Washington had on each occasion merely been "responding" to a challenge. As is well known, falsification of this kind fully accords with the allegations of U.S. propaganda.

C. Cheysson, French minister of external relations, delivered an extensive, only slightly disguised defense of the NATO position on questions of disarmament, or rather arms upgrading.

FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt expressed himself in favor of dialogue between East and West and welcomed the forthcoming resumption of Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. Dialogue on questions of security, he stressed, should not be disrupted and talks on arms control and disarmament should not be broken off -- even in periods of increasing political and ideological tension.

At the same time H. Schmidt's speech voiced full support for the well-known NATO stance on questions of disarmament, which offers no practical paths for resolving these problems but pursues the goal of securing one-sided advantages.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA ON U.S. PEACE CAMPAIGN

PM171007 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 12 June publishes on page 3 a 2,000-word feature under the general heading "Stop the Nuclear Madmen!"

The feature includes an article by G. Paskhov, duty officer for the "Soviet Youth Peace March" operational staff, headed "Zero 'Love of Peace': Our Question to the JOURNAL AMERICAN," of which reads in part:

"We are now 6 months into the unprecedented protest demonstartion by mail which began on 11 December when, at the proposal of young people at the Barnaul machine-tool-building plant, our newspaper published a cutout protest postcard.

"And NATO" at first it 'took no notice.' Then it tried to distort the meaning of the Soviet Youth Peace March. Then it tried to pretend that it had only received 'one sack' of protest messages. That did not work. Then top-ranking NATO officials decided to play dumb.

"Nonetheless, when the number of signatures on the protest messages began to be counted in millions, the Western press started talking about the peace march.

"The newspaper JOURNAL AMERICAN was one of the many publications to report on the protest messages from the Soviet Union. But that newspaper did not confine itself to a report. It suggested to its readers: To spite the Soviet Youth Peace March, let us, too, start sending similar postcards calling for an end to the arms race. To whom, do you think: '...to the Soviet military leadership.'

"The JOURNAL AMERICAN then published a postcard saying: 'I call for a radical solution to disarmament problems.' Just the same as in the letter whose text was suggested by the young workers of our 'Rostselmash.' Only the JOURNAL AMERICAN suggested sending them to the editorial office for forwarding, as requested, to four addresses: the Kremlin, the Warsaw Pact Organization, the White House and NATO headquarters.

"And now the JOURNAL AMERICAN reports that it has received 'a large number of replies' -- 670. And it notes with surprise that more people wanted them sent to the White House than to the Kremlin. And more to NATO headquarters than to the Warsaw Pact Organization.

"But there is nothing surprising about that. The U.S. antiwar movement is following a different path: Why, indeed, send protest letters across the ocean, if more and more Americans realize that the threat comes form Washington.

"The JOURNAL AMERICAN then published a unique kind of public opinion poll. 'We will make no conjectures,' the newspaper writes, 'as to whether the results obtained mean that our readers lack confidence that the Soviet bloc will pay attention to these messages, or that they indicate fear that Western countries constitute the more significant threat.'

"Nor will we make conjectures. Let us look at the facts.

"Over the last 6 months the Soviet state has twice put forward new proposals on demilitarizing Europe and has unilaterally announced a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear facilities and a forthcoming (also unilateral) reduction in such facilities in the European part of the USSR. Concrete, mutually acceptable peace initiatives were heard in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the 19th Komsomol Congress.

"Over the last 6 months the world public has widely discussed and commented on the results of the meeting between the Soviet head of state and representatives of the papal Academy of Sciences and L.I. Brezhnev's answers to the questions of Australian peace supporters, the letter of the Japanese authors of the appeal against nuclear war, the letter from a West German Women's organization, the appeal of the Second Congress of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War and the letter from O. Palme, chairman of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security.

"What of the U.S. President? True, he did receive the Vatican scientists. But he did not answer their simple question: Can the United States promise that it will not be the first to start a nuclear war? True, R. Reagan has also put forward 'peace proposals.' But his 'zero option' proved a total propaganda zero. "Incidentally, the American President's current tour of Western Europe has again demonstrated that guileless 'love of peace Washington-style': 'multiplying by zero' every proposal on disarmament in the attempt to secure unilateral advantages. And every schoolboy knows what answer you get if you multiply by zero.... "Or does the JOURNAL AMERICAN get a different answer?"

PRAVDA REVIEWS WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM211415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 82 p 4

[Vladimir Bolshakov untitled International Review]

[Text] Historic Decision

A historic decision is precisely how the world press describes the USSR's undertaking to renounce first use of nuclear weapons. The message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to the second special session of the UN General Assembly [UNGA] setting forth this undertaking is the focus of world public attention.

Commenting on the message one of the major U.S. newspapers, the Washington POST, writes that the USSR, having assumed this commitment, "has challenged the United States to give a similar promise regarding its own nuclear potential." Let us be specific -- it is a case not only of the United States but also of other nuclear powers. If they all "follow our example," A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister noted in his address at the UNGA session, "the likelihood of the outbreak of nuclear war will be reduced to virtually nil."

What is holding things up? President Reagan, during his recent tour of Europe which ended last week, frequently expatiated on the "Soviet threat" and the unusual buildup of the Soviet military arsenal. Both Reagan and the other NATO ringleaders have tried by every means to persuade the West Europeans that they will be left defenseless if the United States renounces "the right to a preemptive strike" and that Warsaw Pact troops will suddenly decide to "attack Europe." Needless to say even those who present this absurdity as some military policy axiom to justify their own adventures and the arms race do not believe in the possibility of such an "attack."

Nonetheless the concept of a "first", "preemptive," "limited" nuclear strike have not only not been reviewed with the accession to the White House of the Republican administration headed by President Reagan but, on the contrary, have been accepted as something which goes without saying. To this day Washington has continued to reject the Soviet Union's frequent proposals to the United States that they jointly announce the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons.

"Why is the Soviet Union undertaking this step at a time when the nuclear powers which belong to NATO, including the United States, are making no secret of the fact that their military doctrine not only does not rule out the possibility of the first use of nuclear weapons but is in fact built on this dangerous premise?" L.I. Brezhnev's message says. "In taking this decision the Soviet Union proceeds from the irrefutable fact, which is a determining one in the present international situation, that nuclear war, were it to be initiated, could mean the destruction of human civilization and possibly the end of life on earth itself.

"That means that the supreme duty of state leaders aware of their responsibility for the fate of the world," the message emphasizes, "is to make every effort to ensure that nuclear weapons are never used."

The world press, commenting on this message, notes primarily the supreme responsibility for the fate of the world which the Soviet Union invariably and consistently displays. In implementing the Peace Program for the Eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress the USSR has put forward a whole package of peace initiatives and specific disarmament proposals (at the current UN General Assembly session alone the USSR has submitted for the delegates' examination the draft "Basic Provisions of a Convention Banning the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction" and the memorandum "Averting the Mounting Nuclear Threat and Curbing the Arms Race") so all-embracing that they are regarded by the world public as a real basis not only for the reduction and subsequent elimination of nuclear weapons but also for universal disarmament.

The universality of the Soviet peace initiatives is explained by the fact that the USSR, in formulating them, is not only guided by its own interests but also considers the proposals of diverse forces, even those which do not share our ideology. That is one more confirmation of a universally acknowledged fact -- Lenin's conception of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems has been and remains the cornerstone of Soviet foreign policy. In proposing realistic and specific measures to curb the danger of nuclear war the USSR -- in contrast to the United States and the other NATO powers -- is not seeking one-sided advantages for itself.

It is characteristic that the specific measures in L.I.Brezhnev's message, as the New York TIMES admits, have met with a delighted response among many Americans, over 70 percent of whom, a poll shows, advocate a freeze on the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the USSR. The overwhelming majority of those taking part in the world forum on disarmament reacted in the same way to the Soviet initiative, an ABC TV correspondent notes.

The Soviet initiatives obviously embarrassed the White House and NATO. State Department spokesman D. Fischer, obviously forgetting the well-known axiom "more haste less speed," immediately rushed to "repudiate" the Soviet initiatives and stated that "the Russians' undertaking is not an effective means of reducing the danger of nuclear war." General Rogers, supreme commander in chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, the New York TIMES writes, immediately issued "recommendations for inflicting a preemptive strike." Evidently both Washington and the NATO leadership believe that the most effective means of preventing nuclear war is constantly to keep the world on the brink of one.

This reaction to the Soviet initiatives was in general no surprise to observers familiar with the Washington political cuisine. Many people not engaged in politics, however, did expect President Reagan "to accept the challenge" and, even if he did not give a specific undertaking on the United States' behalf to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, then at least to advance some positive program for averting the nuclear threat.

Alas! These hopes were not destined to be realized. President Reagan chose the UNGA rostrum to slander the Soviet Union's policy once again. The head of the world's most aggressive state, which acts as the guardian and patron of the Israeli aggressors who have invaded Lebanon and of the British colonialist with their Falkland adventure, the head of a government which has become the bulwark of profascist regimes from Chile to the Republic of South Africa, the leader of an administration which has unleashed an unprecedented arms race has ventured to accuse the USSR of "aggression" and "toughness." That is the real cowboy habit of shooting from the hip at both the just and the unjust.

Reagan's "shots" have ricocheted against him, however. "Diplomats were shocked at the sharpness of the remarks the U.S. President addressed to the USSR," Britain's THE TIMES writes. FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU (FRG) noted: "Reagan's words about the struggle against communism evoke throughout the world the cold war memories of the fifties." The world press, commenting on his UN speech as being "unimpressive," to put it mildly, writes disappointedly that the content of the "package of peace initiatives" which we brought to the UN rostrum is a stale commodity produced exclusively for propaganda purposes.

The Soviet and foreign press has written a lot about the essence of these "initiatives." An extremely clear description of them was given in the speech of the leader of the Soviet delegation at the UN General Assembly session: "You have only to remove the outer cover from the plan announced in Washington concerning strategic arms and you will see that it is aimed at undermining the other side's security, while retaining full freedom of action to implement its own military programs. This one-sided, flawed approach is unrealistic and unacceptable."

By developing and commissioning more and more new types of weapons and arms the United States is now seeking by hook or by crook to achieve strategic military superiority over the USSR and its allies with a very obvious aim -- to secure a lever to put pressure on them and to make them make political changes in imperialism's favor, even including the liquidation of the existing system in these countries.

It is such groundless pretensions of the latter-day candidates for "world dictators" that predetermine their approach to the whole problem of limiting and reducing both conventional and nuclear arms. The principle is an imperial one, too, and was practiced by the Caesars of ancient Rome: "What is permitted to Jupiter is not permitted to a bull." In other words, everything that helps the United States and its allies to achieve military superiority is permitted. For, as the masters of the White House have declared repeatedly, God himself all but handed leadership of the world to the United States! But everything that helps to preserve the existing parity that has come about in the sphere of nuclear arms is permitted to no one!

If the U.S. President and his entourage are thinking of conducting talks with the Soviet Union on limiting and reducing strategic arms and limiting nuclear arms in Europe from just these positions of theirs, then success will hardly be achieved at these talks. It is time the Washington "caesars" understand that the socialist community will hold talks only on an equal basis.

It is characteristic, the French newspaper LE MONDE points out, that not even all the Western delegations represented at the United Nations ventured, like Washington, to describe the new Soviet initiatives as "propagandist." They received the broadest support in developing countries, among millions of peace champions throughout the world. This is natural. Mankind sees the USSR's new initiatives as a hope of preserving peace and life on earth. And the Washington advocates of the "nuclear first strike" will not succeed in cancelling out these hopes.

The Aggressor and His Master

To conclude his UN speech President Reagan proclaimed with his characteristic bent for Hollywood effects: "Nowadays, when more and more acts of lawlessness go unpunished, the world's peace-loving nations must brand aggression."

It would be possible to agree with this if the President had directed these words to the right address -- namely, the State of Israel, which is continuing brazen aggression against Lebanon.

More than 30,000 people have already been killed or injured during this barbarous aggression in Lebanon. Approximately 10,000 people are missing. Approximately 800,000 are homeless. However, even this is not enough for Tel Aviv's fascistic Zionist clique! It has gambled on the "final solution" (do you recognize the terminology?) to the Palestinian question on genocide. It is precisely this and not at all the nature of the fighting that has taken place that accounts for such an unprecedented number of casualties among Lebanon's peaceful population and, primarily, among the residents of Palestinian camps and Beirut.

By launching its aggression, Israel was pursuing other aims in addition to the destruction of the Palestinian liberation movement and its leaders and the liquidation of the PLO's military and political structure: the establishment of a pro-Israeli puppet regime in Lebanon and the expulsion of the UN troops and the inter-Arab force from Lebanon. It was to achieve all these tasks that Israel's bloody adventure was undertaken with very active U.S. participation.

As the ABC TV correspondent at the Pentagon reported recently, U.S. intelligence circles have confirmed that the Lebanese conflict has become a kind of test laboratory for the latest American arms, which had not previously been approved under combat conditions -- missiles, RLS's [expansion unknown, possibly rocket-propelled projectiles, or radar installations] and so forth.

It is precisely the United States -- where for the umpteenth time the American Congress is now starting another "investigation" into whether Israel has made lawful use of American weapons for its aggression -- that supplied Tel Aviv with most barbarous means of annihilating the civilian population, including cluster and anti-personnel bombs. The American fleet has hastened to Lebanon's shores "just in case." Not, of course, to "punish the aggressor," as Reagan says, but to give him all possible assistance. Washington has used its Tel Aviv gangsters to do the dirty work which it did not dare to do itself in order to avoid an unfavorable reaction throughout the world.

Some foreign newspapers feign "surprise" -- why is it that the White House, despite Israel's barbarous aggression against Lebanon, did not cancel Israeli Premier Begin's U.S. visit? There is no cause for surprise here. U.S. and Israeli aims coincide, and not for the first time. As the American press writes, on the eve of his departure for the United States Begin "made it clear that, in his opinion, the United States shares the Israeli demand for an end to the PLO's existence." And then yesterday L. Speakes, spokesman for the Reagan administration, made the shameless, provocative proposal that the Palestinians lay down their arms. It is characteristic that this proposal comes from an official U.S. spokesman. Washington has thereby demonstrated once again that it is an anti-Arab belligerent in the events in Lebanon and that the invasion of that country constitutes American-Israeli aggression.

P. Habib, the White House emissary who is in Beirut, is continuing to put the Israeli aggressors' insolent ultimatum-like demands to the Palestinians. However, Habib's demands that the PLO lay down its arms and surrender have been resolutely rejected by the leaders of all Palestinian organizations.

With every passing day we learn new details of the American-Israeli compact. As the Western press reports, at his meetings with Reagan and Haig, Begin "will insist" on the creation in Lebanon of a "multinational force with the participation of American troops independent of the United Nations." Thus, in gratitude for the support of its aggression Tel Aviv intends to create a new bridgehead for the Pentagon in the Near East on the blood of tens of thousands of utterly innocent peaceful inhabitants of Lebanon and Palestinians. Such a crime committed by the Zionists in conjunction with Washington's "fighters for human rights" really must not go unpunished.

The sympathies of the Soviet people, who demand "Israel get out of Lebanon!" have been and still are on the side of the victims of Israeli aggression, on the side of all Arabs waging the struggle for the right to live in peace and preserve their national dignity. The events occurring in Lebanon directly affect the USSR's security and its interests. The Washington hawks and their Israeli puppets must not forget this.

## GROMYKO REMARKS TO PRESS ON ARMS, WORLD ISSUES

### Opening Statement

LD221406 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 22 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has given a press conference here for Soviet and foreign journalists.

At the beginning of the press conference Andrey Gromyko made the following statement:

"I would like to start by greeting the representatives of the mass media who have assembled in this hall. At first I will make a brief statement, and afterwards, as usual, answer questions."

"Is there any need to talk at length about the importance of the current session of the General Assembly? I don't think it is necessary to talk about it at length. The session has been convened to discuss a very important and urgent problem, the problem of ending the arms race, reducing armaments and achieving disarmament. It is in this way that the overwhelming majority of the states participating in the session approach it. Why so? Merely because there is no more important and acute problem in the world than the problem of disarmament.

"The task of removing the threat of nuclear war should be stressed specifically. Perhaps, someone will say that this stands to reason, and that it is precisely for this that the session of the General Assembly has convened. It does stand to reason but it is necessary to repeat it daily and hourly because not everyone acts in the direction of creating conditions for disarmament, let alone disarming oneself, ending the arms race and raising obstacles in the way of unleashing nuclear war."

"In this context I would like to lay particular emphasis on the decision of the Soviet Union to assume the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This is an historic decision. There are attempts to belittle the importance of this decision. It is necessary to stress, however, that these attempts are quite unjustified. This decision of the Soviet Union will be inscribed in history in gold letters.

"If the other nuclear powers followed the example of the Soviet Union, nuclear war, the fearful threat of which is looming over mankind, would be averted. Small wonder, therefore, that the representatives of state after state ascend the rostrum of the General Assembly and stress the vast importance of the decision of the Soviet Union. It should be also emphasized that this decision, of course, creates a more favourable atmosphere in the world for examining questions of ending the arms race and achieving general disarmament. The task is to make use of this atmosphere."

"There is another question on which it is necessary to dwell a little. Many states -- even, one may say, the majority of the states of the world -- and the statesmen representing them do right by ascending the rostrum of the General Assembly and stressing the importance of an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States of America on the need to hold talks, first, on questions of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and, second, on questions of strategic arms. We the Soviet Union ourselves stress the importance of this agreement. Undoubtedly, it constitutes a step forward, towards resolving the problem of ending the arms race and achieving disarmament.

"But if states and statesmen merely stress the importance of this agreement and praise it to the skies but do not point out that it is necessary to come to terms in resolving problems, it will be not what is needed. One may have talks for a year, three years, five years and ten years but never reach agreement on anything. This means that the agreement on the need of talks is only a part -- and an insignificant part -- of the road which the participants in the talks -- in our case two major powers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union -- are to travel."

"Why do we stress the importance of this? Merely because talking with politicians and statesmen, including at the General Assembly, and drawing their attention to the fact, we often hear in response: Yes, perhaps, you are right, even, probably you are right, but after all we do not have talks with you and the Americans, you have talks between yourselves, so you do reach agreement.

"Generally speaking, it is difficult to argue with this, but I wonder whether one can behave in this way here: merely watching the participants in the talks through a crack, observing some sort of neutrality, never voice one's opinion, never saying, stressing that it is necessary to resolve problems in their substance and that the agreement on the need of talks is only a modicum of the task and not the whole task, nor even the main part of the task. We do not think that this is of no interest to representatives of the mass media. Indeed, they do want to be useful to the peoples and most likely wish to inform people truthfully about the situation and about the lurking danger."

There is a third question I would like to dwell upon in my introductory statement. It is known that recently Washington announced the contents and basic orientation of its position on strategic weapons. The centrepiece of the American position, as it was stated in Washington's official declarations, is that first it is necessary to hold talks on submarine-launched ballistic missiles and on ground-based intercontinental ballistic missiles and that the centrepiece of this centrepiece, if one may say so, is Soviet missiles of a certain type, namely, heavy intercontinental missiles SS-18, and as for the other systems -- the strategic airforce, heavy strategic bombers and cruise missiles -- they should be left aside for the time being and no one knows when it will be possible to take them up and discuss.

"What I am going to say now would be useful, even very useful, to commit to memory because you will need it not only today but also tomorrow, the day after tomorrow and further on."

"When the question of concluding the SALT-2 treaty was discussed, the question of the balance between different types of strategic arms was discussed. It was not simple. Debates on this question took much time. The question of Soviet heavy ground-based intercontinental ballistic missiles also was discussed. The question of corresponding U.S. strategic systems, including the strategic air force, was discussed as well. All this did take place. However, the question was also discussed how all these systems should be correlated so as to find a mutually acceptable equation, to find an equilibrium ensuring legitimate security with regard to the talks on strategic arms both for one side and for the other. And a solution was found, and agreed -- I ask you to remember it, agreed -- solution by the United States of America and the Soviet Union, namely, an agreement was reached that the Soviet Union should retain the missiles I have mentioned above without any restrictions either in the quantitative or the qualitative respect. The question of the U.S. forward-based systems is not involved in the SALT-2 treaty, they so far remain outside it. At that time the Soviet Union made a statement, an official statement, that during future talks, when a SALT-3 treaty was prepared, the Soviet Union would raise the question of forward-based systems. The American side acknowledged it. It was on this basis that the sides reached accord."

"That was why when the SALT-2 treaty was being signed in Vienna, both the American and the Soviet side made statements to the effect that there existed parity, rough parity between the United States of America and the Soviet Union. There were no mutual claims.

"Afterwards, under the new American administration, the current administration, claims have begun to be made, primarily by statesmen holding official posts, that the SALT-2 treaty supposedly is unequal. But what has changed? What, has there appeared in the place of mathematics some other science with different rules, so to speak? Nothing of the sort. American representatives could count as well under the previous administrations as they can under the incumbent administration. Meanwhile, accusations and reproaches addressed to the Soviet Union and also to the previous American administrations come thick and fast, one may say incessantly. And keep coming. All this sounds unjustified and false. If we took this road, which is now being taken by Washington, we could say a good deal far more forcefully."

"We could propose, for instance, that the almost triple superiority of the United States over the Soviet Union in the warheads of submarine-launched ballistic missiles should be the most destabilizing factor. And we could say: Let us discuss it first of all. But we do not say so, proceeding from the assumption that everything was balanced out in the SALT-2 treaty."

We could also say: Let us discuss as the most destabilizing factor the question of the U.S. strategic air force, that is, aircraft carrying nuclear weapons. And the United States has a multiple superiority over the Soviet Union in this field. We do not do so out of the considerations I have pointed to above.

"Judge for yourselves: Can we agree with the position announced by Washington? No, we cannot. The adoption of this position would mean a dramatic change of the balance of strategic forces between the Soviet Union and the United States of America in favour of the U.S. and to the detriment of the Soviet Union."

"What I have said has not been a subject of any explanations or statements in the United States of America or in other countries. And, perhaps, it is not a chance. That is why in clarifying this problem the mass media, as I would put it, are left tete-a-tete with their conscience. If they do want to know the truth and bring it to people, you have facts at your disposal. Up to now we have not particularly tried to discuss this in public. But now we must do so because the position of the Soviet Union and the position of the U.S. are misrepresented in favour of the U.S. This should not be so. On this basis it is impossible for any countries at all to reach agreement, let alone the larger powers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, moreover, in such a field as strategic arms, with a view to the task of limiting and reducing them. Up to now we have had an inkling of the hope that Washington, perhaps, will find it possible to explain to its people and to the world how matters stood and how matters stand in reality today in this respect. But no, it has not had enough courage to give such an explanation."

We would like an agreement to be reached between the United States and the Soviet Union on questions of strategic arms. It is with this desire that our delegation will come to Geneva to hold talks with the American delegation. I have tried to put this idea across to the U.S. Secretary of State Mr Haig, during my talks with him, including here, in New York, on Friday and Saturday. We will wait and see how the talks proceed in Geneva, where practical and detailed questions will be discussed, and whether the American side takes a more realistic position. It is equality and equal security that constitute the unshakeable basis of talks between the U.S. and the Soviet Union and of agreements between them. This applies to the strategic arms, this applies to nuclear arms in Europe. The Soviet Union cannot rescind this principle.

Afterwards Andrey Gromyko answered questions put by journalists.

## Answering Newsmen's Questions

LD230834 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union's decision to undertake a commitment never to be the first to use a nuclear weapon is of historic significance said Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at a news conference in New York. The Soviet minister is attending the special United Nations session on disarmament.

Answering American newsmen's questions about missile tests in the Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko noted that such tests are conducted in the United States as well, and they will be conducted unless they are limited and banned by some accord. The Soviet Union has violated no accord, neither legal nor gentlemen's agreements, and there is no contradiction between this fact and the Soviet decision not to be the first to use a nuclear weapon.

Answering a question on the possibility of a summit meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Ronald Reagan, the Soviet foreign minister said this issue was dealt with during his talks with the American secretary of state, and the American side declared that in its view the issue of such a meeting had been coordinated in principle. The American side is yet to reply as to the time and place of the meeting. We, Andrey Gromyko declared, believe the meeting should be adequately prepared. As to the time and place of that meeting, Leonid Brezhnev's proposal to this effect is well known.

The foreign minister was then asked to comment on the latest move by President Reagan in stopping equipment supplies for the Soviet gas pipeline project. He was also asked to comment on Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's speech at the special session of the General Assembly. Andrey Gromyko answered the first question by saying this country strongly denounced the American administration's move. These moves are aimed at heightening international tensions, but they cannot in actual fact frustrate the Soviet plans, and these plans will be carried out. Everybody, said Andrey Gromyko, can be sure of that, although the American move will leave a political aftertaste. This aftertaste will make itself felt both in the Soviet Union and in terms of influencing the international situation as a whole. In general, said the minister, we have already called attention to the fact that the sitting American administration is very successful in destroying bridges one after another that have been built for decades. If Washington notices that some bridge has not yet been destroyed it right away places a charge under the bridge to blow it up. This has hardly earned the praise of reasonable people concerned for the destiny of peace in future generations, so we are not alone, said the foreign minister, in denouncing this.

Touching on the second part of the question, Andrey Gromyko said Chancellor Schmidt's speech contained a remark against which the Soviet side has no objections in principle. The chancellor holds that one should not view East-West differences as insurmountable. He intimated that there should be a flexible approach to this problem. Chancellor Schmidt also expressed sound considerations and a realistic approach to issues of economic relations, to business relations in the broader sense of the word.

But, Andrey Gromyko said, the Soviet side, of course, cannot agree with those points made in Chancellor Schmidt's speech that in effect support NATO's positions and NATO's corresponding decisions which can also be assessed as militaristic decisions aimed at changing the balance of forces to the advantage of the West and to the detriment of the Soviet Union. The Soviet foreign minister added that on the whole both Chancellor Schmidt and the coalition government were correct in underlining the significance of talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, but when they talk of this only and say nothing, or very little, that Washington ought to assume a constructive attitude and abandon its lopsided views -- with this the Soviet side cannot agree. If they really think in sound terms and want to hold a realistic attitude, they should stress the need for the principle of equality and equal security not to be violated. The foreign minister said certain leaders were very aptly manipulating with figures, but of that, he said, there is no objectivity.

Andrey Gromyko expressed the wish for the positive points made in Chancellor Schmidt's speech to be further extended and for West Germany to use its influence for the benefit of international relaxation and peace. The sooner, he said, the better. Andrey Gromyko said he could say this also with regard to other countries of Europe but he confined himself to West Germany because the question was about that country and its chancellor.

The Soviet foreign minister was then asked to comment on extensive speculation lately which plays down the peace movement in the Soviet Union and intimates that the peace movements in the Western nations are influenced by the Soviet Union. The minister rejected allegations of this kind as cheap propaganda. Nothing in the West, he said, had been instigated by the Soviet Union. If people do not want war and fear a nuclear war -- not only the people of the Soviet Union but also of other countries -- well, that means that they think along the same lines and that life makes them think along the same lines. As for all statements alleging instigation, they are propaganda trash. The minister recalled that the Soviet statements at the General Assembly -- especially President Brezhnev's message -- underlined an understanding attitude on the part of the Soviet Union to the powerful antiwar movement that has mounted in the United States. The same could be said of the antiwar movements in the West European countries and elesewhere.

Andrey Gromyko was further asked to comment on his earlier remarks to the effect that the USSR would like to consider the question of American forward-based weapons within the framework of the strategic arms limitation talks. He was asked to clarify two points. First, doesn't the Soviet Union include these weapons in the scope of the negotiations on intermediate-range missiles, and doesn't it maintain that there is a parity in intermediate-range weapons? And, second, does the Soviet Union have any proposals for the SALT negotiations that could be made public? Andrey Gromyko replied that forward-based weapons were to be discussed also in connection with the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe or even primarily so. It so happened that this problem was the first to be taken up by the two sides for discussion. To a certain degree these problems will, in some stages, overlap; but then both sides could look for finer instruments and try to get out of this situation. What should not be done in any case, however, is weaken the attention to forward-based weapons if only because the talks on strategic arms are just about to begin.

The foreign minister repeated that forward-based weapons were a subject for discussion and should be discussed. In fact, they ought to be discussed in the first place at these talks. The Soviet delegation at the Geneva talks, which have now been resumed, have appropriate views on problems of nuclear weapons in Europe. In our opinion, said the foreign minister, this is a good position. It is convincing, flexible enough and conducive to reaching agreement if the other side, of course, wishes the same.

The next question to the Soviet foreign minister was in connection with his remark that the United States was blowing up bridges. He was asked to give an example when the United States had done so. The second question was about missile tests in recent days. The Soviet Union had gone on record in the United Nations to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons. Several days later it carried out a series of tests of such weapons.

The second question was whether this affected the problem of trust between the United States and the Soviet Union, especially in Soviet relations with the present American administration. The Soviet foreign minister replied that the question of trust was always present, but when the United States conducts negotiations, and when these negotiations are about to yield results the United States suddenly says nothing will come of it because there is no full equality, how can the Soviet Union as a negotiating partner trust the United States in the full sense of the word?

Andrey Gromyko also referred to the SALT-II treaty. Though it had been signed, he said, what had come of it? The treaty is said to have been buried. The secretary of state and other American leaders have been saying it is buried. Buried! I asked the secretary of state, said Andrey Gromyko: How deep have you buried it? He did not answer the question. As we understand it, said Gromyko, the American administration thinks it wrong to paint the treaty black because many of its provisions -- perhaps most of them -- are good and positive ones. Two more treaties have been signed: one about nuclear arms tests and their limitation through coordination of corresponding parameters and the other about peaceful nuclear explosions. Both sides signed them but later both these treaties were blocked by the United States. Those were just four examples, said Andrey Gromyko, but there are more examples of the two sides agreeing on something, with these agreements later overturned either formally or in essence. They include the air services agreement with the Soviet airline Aeroflot.

Further, the Soviet foreign minister was asked to enlarge on the political aspects of the American approach to the negotiations on strategic arms in the light of the statements made by the President of the United States. The political aspect as it presents itself after the United States recorded its position on the problem is that this position is based on a wish to change the correlation of military strength to the advantage of the United States of America. Isn't it a bid for domination? asked Andrey Gromyko. In our opinion, he replied, it is a bid for domination.

Andrey Gromyko called attention to statements by American leaders that the United States should be the first nation in arms and that the American way of life should be predominant everywhere. At every step of the road, he said, ideological considerations, ideological differences have been injected by them into politics and even military problems. I wouldn't mention the fact that there are many who would like to bury socialism as a social system, the Soviet Foreign Minister said. This is the most salient political side of all.

And in this context I would like to stress that at negotiations involving military matters, the strategic arms, medium range missiles or chemical weapons, the ideological discrepancies, as well as the differences in the social system, should recede to the background. They should not be injected here. We express this in a terse, clearcut and mathematically precise formula -- to search for solutions to problems and live in peace irrespective of the differences in social systems. And this means irrespective of ideological differences. But other people do not grasp this thesis and inject a clearly slanted political and, hence, ideological facet. And if one proceeds from such positions on strategic arms talks, on medium-range missile talks and on long-range missile talks -- as a matter of fact, on all kinds of negotiations -- and links them with ideological discrepancies, with one's beliefs or philosophic concepts, then the world will be up to a blank wall, up an impasse. And then it won't be possible to resolve the overriding issues of war and peace, Andrey Gromyko emphasized.

The next question addressed to the Soviet foreign minister was this: As the United States sided with Britain in her conflict with Argentina, it went out on a limb with a number of Latin American countries. How do you assess the situation from the viewpoint of the Soviet Union's interests? Do you think the Soviet Union could derive some benefit from that? Your diagnosis is true in the sense that the United States and Latin American countries, said Andrey Gromyko, have in some way embarrased their relations in view of the one-sided stand taken by the United States in that conflict between Britain and Agrentina.

The Soviet Union's position is that an equitable solution to the issue should be based on uprooting all kinds of runners of colonialism. To all intents and purposes those people gained the upper hand in Britain who wants to keep these runners. As to whether the Soviet Union has benefitted from this conflict or not, I must say it would be hardly advisable to view this question from such a plane. The Soviet Union has never had any ulterior motives here. We duly assess in terms of the rights of nations and in terms of the abolition of colonialism, condemned by the nations, and of its roots.

I would like to recall here that about 20 years ago the Soviet Union tabled at the United Nations a document on the total abolition of colonialism in the world. We are proud that a positive solution to this problem was adopted. This is an epochal achievement of the United Nations Organization, and not only because it was the Soviet Union's proposal but because in substance it responds to the interests of all nations.

As before, we shall oppose any vestiges of the colonial yoke. I think I will be understood correctly if I say that the adoption of this particular decision only -- on the abolition of colonialism -- justifies the setting up of the United Nations Organization. But this isn't the only task it faces; there are other tasks as well, and the main task of all is to save humanity from nuclear catastrophe, Andrey Gromyko pointed out.

The next question dealt with the Middle East. In connection with developments there the Soviet Union issued a strong warning a few days ago addressed to Israel by demanding a stop to Israeli aggression. Thereby the Soviet Union declared it sided with the Arabs in deed not just in words. Could you elaborate on that?

Yes, we are providing assistance to the victims of aggression, the Soviet foreign minister replied, and we shall continue to do this and there is no need to enlarge on the subject, all the more so on the forms and methods of this assistance. But I would like to stress this point: The Soviet Union, our people, is indignant over the aggression committed by Israel against Lebanon, against the Palestinians, who found refuge in Lebanon. And Syria, too, has, in a way, become a victim of that aggression. This is an outrageous fact of international life, and we are certain that the United Nations, especially the Security Council, should have reacted in a more poignant and decisive way to this act of aggression.

Our position is that all Israeli troops should be withdrawn from Lebanese territory. Lebanon should be safeguarded as a sovereign state. The Palestinians, the Palestine Arabs, should be protected. Now, as we are conferring in this hall, the Palestinians are being exterminated before the very eyes of the whole world. If you want, this is genocide pure and simple.

The fact that the Soviet Union is not against Israel as an independent state is well known. More than that, the Soviet Union believes that that state, Israel, should exist as an independent state. But we are against an aggressive Israeli state. We believe that Israel can reliably build its relations with its neighbors, close and far neighbors, as a peace-abiding state. We do not believe its positions would be more secure if it has daggers drawn against its neighbours -- with Arabs and with other states. So it's not surprising that the Israeli prime minister spoke the other day at the General Assembly in a nearly empty hall. This is a tacit, or half tacit, form of sharp protest to Israel.

In our opinion the United Nations has not said all the words on that aggression that it should have said. As to our stand, I've spoken about it.

Now I would like to broach a problem on which no questions have been asked, probably because not all had an opportunity to do so. I mean the chemical weapons issue. This issue, as is known, is before the General Assembly and we ourselves have tabled it and submitted a corresponding proposal on concluding an international treaty banning chemical weapons. This is the issue of paramount significance. It involves a formidable weapon: Especially, it would take into account scientific and technological achievements in the field of chemistry and production of various chemical ingredients -- the chemical weapon, in short.

We feel that the United Nations, in this case its General Assembly, would act right if it adopted a decision on the need to buckle down to drawing up an international treaty to ban the chemical weapon. We are ready to get down to this job without delay. It's said that the issue of controls has been the stumbling block for quite some time. Our position is that we admit the possibility of international control on certain forms. And let those who have disguised their negative positions with the statements on control, let them ponder over the issue. I think, comrades and ladies and gentlemen -- there are both among mass media representatives in the hall -- you'll do fine if you bring this truth home to those people.

Certainly I resolutely repudiate all sorts of insinuations which now and then are made against the Soviet Union over the chemical weapons issue. These are cheap and well-known tricks. We rate tham as a plain attempt to cover up one's own peccadilloes in the past, the Soviet foreign minister said.

This has been an account of a news conference in New York by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1604 GMT on 22 June also carries a report on the question and answer session of Gromyko's 21 June press conference in New York. The TASS English version has been compared to the above item and found to include the following passage:

[As regards statements on the so-called "equal responsibility" of the USA and the USSR for the arms race and exacerbation of international tensions, Andrey Gromyko pointed out that there is not a single session of the U.N. General Assembly at which the Soviet Union did not table some or other proposal aimed at curbing the arms race, reducing arms and at disarmament.

[Can responsibility for these problems remaining outstanding be shared according to the principle, as they say, fifty-fifty? No it cannot. We cannot accept that, the minister said.]

NATO NAVAL EXERCISES LINKED TO LEBANON CRISIS

LD222036 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Athens June 22 TASS -- The NATO naval exercise in which warships of the USA, Britain, Turkey, Italy and Greece take part started in the Mediterranean. Commander-in-Chief of the Joint NATO forces in Southern Europe U.S. General William Crowe is in command of the exercises.

The Greek press points out that the NATO military exercises coincide in time with Israeli aggression in Lebanon and are a cover of a barbarous action organized by Israeli Zionism with direct backing of U.S. imperialism. The press points out that on the one hand the Greek people is striving in every way to give assistance to the victims of the Israeli invasion and on the other Greece participates in NATO exercises which have the obvious anti-Arab character.

RAMIFICATIONS OF FALKLANDS, LEBANON EXAMINED

PM221355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Cease-Fire Agreement. On the Anglo-Argentine Conflict"]

[Excerpt] 15 Jun -- Analyzing the recent events in the South Atlantic, the Buenos Aires newspaper CRONICA writes: It must be borne in mind that Britain is a NATO member and has sophisticated military equipment and modern weapons. It must also be taken into consideration that Argentina had to wage a war against the two mighty powers that are Britain and the United States.

Washington's direct connivance at British aggression and the Reagan administration's full and unconditional support for the Thatcher government's decision to use crude force to restore the colonial status of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands have caused profound indignation among the Latin American public.

Many states and political and public figures in the region have denounced the imperialist circles' criminal compact and expressed solidarity with the Argentine people. The Latin American press has frequently noted that the events in the South Atlantic have taught the peoples and governments of that continent's countries a great deal, showing convincingly that there is not and cannot be "friendship" between those who are seeking independent development and those who are trying to preserve their rule by any means. Many people are asking today who is next and against which other country will Washington and its NATO allies turn their military strength. For what other state -- in Latin America or anywhere else in the world -- does the tragic fate of victim of piratical aggression lie in wait?

Political observers directly link the events in the South Atlantic with Israel's bandit attacks on Lebanon, also perpetrated with Washington's actual connivance. It is no accident that the NBC TV has been obliged to admit that "after the end of the Falkland crisis and the armed conflict in Lebanon the United States will discover that its relations with many countries have altered." Washington's support for Britain, NBC notes, has met with an adverse reception in Latin America, and its refusal to denounce Israel for invading Lebanon has evoked criticism in the arab world.

The United States has long nurtured the idea of creating an aggressive bloc in the South Atlantic, the so-called SATO, which it envisages as an extension of NATO. In the opinion of political observers, Washington is seeking to exploit the Anglo-Argentine crisis to establish itself in this region and to create on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands its own military base, which later could be handed over to NATO. These plans were discussed several years ago by the NATO command. Now the United States is embarking on their practical implementation.

CODE OF CRIMES AGAINST PEACE, SECURITY PRESENTED

LD211958 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 21 Jun 82

["In the Interests of Peace and Security" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Geneva June 21 TASS -- An important Soviet paper -- remarks of the governments of the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the Belorussian SSR as regards the draft code of crimes against peace and security of mankind -- has been tabled at the current 34th session of the U.N. Commission on International Law. The said draft is being prepared by the Commission for International Law with the participation of Soviet experts on the instructions of the U.N. General Assembly.

It is becoming particularly topical now to prepare a draft code of crimes against peace and security of mankind under the conditions of a heightening of international tensions, which emerged as a result of irresponsible activity by certain imperialist circles in a number of countries which have taken course for confrontation and escalation of the arms rade, revival of "cold war", says the Soviet document.

It points out that presently the advocates of dangerous brinkmanship would like to throw aside the legal and ethical norms of relations between states which have taken shape in the course of centuries. Under these conditions an international-legal document defining the notion of crimes against peace and security of mankind, revealing their specific composition and reaffirming the principle of individual responsibility for the crimes of that kind could become an effective instrument in the hands of the international community for ensuring the right of people to life, the struggle against crimes that are most dangerous to mankind. The Soviet remarks on the draft code propose taking into consideration provisions of a number of international legal acts.

The code of crimes against peace and security of mankind should become an important instrument in removing the threat, curbing aggression and strengthening peace, the Soviet document stresses.

## THIRD WORLD STATES FACE 'COMPLICATED' PROBLEMS

LD221256 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- "It is precisely newly-free, emergent states that should be interested in reversing and ending altogether the world-wide arms race more than anybody else. The complicated socio-economic problems facing the Afro-Asian countries could in a large measure be resolved even if only partial disarmament steps are made." This is stressed in the June issue of the journal ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY [AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA].

The article calls attention to the dangerous trends that have come to show in emergent states. In the 1960's-70's the developing countries' share in world arms spending increased from 4 to 14 percent. In the same period, the military expenditures of Asian, African and Latin American countries grew faster than their gross national products. Figures are especially impressive as they are broken down for individual regions. Thus, even way back in 1977 military spending per head in the Middle East amounted to 250 U.S. dollars, the same as in developed capitalist countries.

"Gains from reductions in military spending are especially obvious if one considers the following example," the journal says. "More than 1,000 million people in 66 developing countries are subject to the danger of falling ill with malaria. According to estimates of the World Health Organisation, 450 million dollars are needed to eradicate this disease. This is nearly 45 times less than what the developing countries annually spend on purchasing arms."

"Total military expenditure of Asian, African and Latin American countries today runs into some 60,000 million dollars a year. Its reduction by about a third would give a gain equalling the amount of foreign aid granted to all of these countries. The released funds would make it possible to set out to resolve the most urgent problems in a radical way," the journal says.

## 'CONTRADICTIONS' MARK EEC TALKS ON MIDDLE EAST

LD221728 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Luxembourg June 22 TASS -- A session of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities at the level of foreign ministers is held here in the atmosphere of contradictions among the partners. There were most heated debates about the situation in the Middle East which has aggravated sharply as a result of Israel's aggression against Lebanon.

Representatives of a number of countries, above all Greece and Denmark, criticized the criminal actions of Tel Aviv. Greek Deputy Foreign Minister G. Varthis pointed to the need of unconditional recognition of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to create an independent state and recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

Emphasizing that the West European countries have a share of responsibility for the tragic situation in southern Lebanon, he said that the EEC countries must give real assistance to victims of the Israeli aggression. Danish Foreign Minister Kjelo Olesen said that the Palestinian problem cannot be decided with the use of machine-guns. Despite the condemnation of Israel's aggression on Lebanon which sounded in many speeches, the participants in the session because of the contradictions did not adopt a decision on concrete actions. The solution of the question was put off till the meeting of heads of state and government of Common Market appointed for June 28-29.

Serious contradictions were manifested when the question of Spain's admission into the Common Market was discussed. A number of the Common Market countries demand that the "period of transition" for Spain which Spain will need after the official entry to get adjusted to the norms and rules of the EEC should be decreased. Observers point out that in view of contradictions on a number of even secondary aspects stemming from Spain's entry in the EEC, the aim set by the Spanish Government to join the EEC by 1984 is regarded as difficult to achieve.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW ARGENTINE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED

LD230610 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Retired General Renaldo Bignone has been appointed as the new president of Argentina. This is announced in an official statement from the country's army command. The new president, says the document, will take up his duties on 1 July.

LEVCHENKO: NATO SPREADING COLONIAL WAR

LD221826 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Leonid Levchenko commentary]

[Text] There is no more fighting in the South Atlantic but that does not mean that the colonial war started by London is over. The cease-fire agreement between Britain and Argentina hasn't removed the cause of the conflict. The government of Margaret Thatcher intends to keep the colonial order on the Falklands or Malvinas Islands despite the UN resolutions on decolonization.

The newspapers all over the world these days have been writing much about the events in the South Atlantic. Most observers believe that Britain was able to gain military superiority only with the support of Washington and NATO. The NATO command made it possible for London to amass the British fleet and aircraft in the South Atlantic, replacing them in the north of the Atlantic with warships and planes of the other NATO countries, and the main participant of the aggressive alliance -- the United States -- gave direct assistance to Britain, supplying it with more latest weapons. The reason for this militaristic zest on the part of Washington was its desire to use the Anglo-Argentinian conflict to considerably extend and strengthen its own military presence in the South Atlantic.

The Pentagon is almost sure that it will get a permanent military base on the Falklands or Malvinas Islands in order to control that strategically important region of the world. Washington would also like to use the base to bring pressure on the countries of Latin America, and London seems to be sharing those ambitious military claims of Washington. In a recent interview Mrs Thatcher herself expressed the hope that U.S. troops will take part in the permanent armed forces which in her opinion should be formed on the Falklands, and she referred to the experience with forming the so-called multinational forces in the Sinai which have today occupied the peninsula.

So the plans of spreading NATO's sphere of action to the South Atlantic were well coordinated between Washington, London and the NATO leadership. Analyzing those plans, the Brazilian newspaper FOLHA DE SAO PAULO called attention to the fact that the leading NATO powers count on drawing the South African racist regime for carrying out policemen functions in the South Atlantic in the interests of the West, and as payment for that they will be prepared to hamper the attainment of Namibia's independence.

What is now happening in the South Atlantic is the result of the policy of crude force in international affairs and it is not accidental that political observers connect the events in the South Atlantic with Israel's bandit attack on Lebanon which was also staged with the direct complicity of Washington. The United States has shown once again that it seeks to gain something for itself out of all the conflicts situations that occur in the world. It wants to strengthen its positions wherever it can, completely ignoring the interests of the independent countries.

U.S.OPPOSITION TO PIPELINE DEAL WORRIES ALLIES

LD221326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The Western press and representatives of trade commissions and circles of the major capitalist countries are seriously worried by the decision of U.S. President Reagan to extend the ban on deliveries to the USSR of oil and gas extraction equipment. Our commentator notes in this connection:

The attempt by Washington administration to replace normal intercourse between states with a blockade and economic sanctions is fruitless and has no prospects. The USSR and the socialist community as a whole have a powerful economy and rich resources. The USSR, speaking in relation to the theme of our commentary, has the largest reserves of natural gas in the world, over one-third of world resources, and is swiftly increasing its production. This makes it possible both to satisfy internal demand and increase exports. If our country accepted the proposal to cooperate in the building of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline, it was only in order to economize on materials and time. Apart from this, of course, we plan to use the foreign currency, which will be received in payment for the gas, to buy goods which we need. And so the USSR does not fear either blockades or sanctions.

This cannot be said about many of the U.S. allies, those for whom normal trade and economic links with the USSR and other socialist countries are of vital significance. According to EEC experts, by the year 2000 Western Europe's gas shortage will be about 130 billion cu.m. Siberian gas will not only help to offset this deficit by about a third, it will extend the energy supply sources. Apart from this -- and this is also extremely important -- the gas pipeline contract will provide Western European states with about 2 million jobs. It is therefore completely natural that Washington's policy of attacks on international trade and normal economic links is meeting with resistance from realistic circles in Western Europe.

U.S. TRADE WAR PAVING WAY FOR COLD WAR

LD221654 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The Reagan administration came under heavy criticism from some European governments for the extension of its discriminatory sanctions aimed at disrupting the trans-Siberian gas pipeline to Western Europe. We bring you a commentary by our observer Igor Dmitriyev: The story of the American economic sanctions against the Soviet Union is a fresh lesson in American integrity and credibility. West Europeans are of the opinion that to destroy what looks like the last bridge in East-West relations -- this is how trade relations are widely regarded -- is to pave the way to a new edition of the cold war.

Another bitter truth, at least for those in the West who obediently followed Washington's demands for higher military spending and a tougher military posture, is that if the American President could doublecross them on economic issues he can do the same on the issue of war and peace. Can one believe Washington when it says it does not plan a limited nuclear war in Europe and that new American nuclear missiles are to be deployed to defend Western Europe.

The U.S. administration has said time and again that those cunning Russians might one fine day make Western Europe an economic hostage of the USSR by squeezing the flow of gas from Siberia. But who is squeezing whose hand now? Not the Soviet Union, but Europe's best friend, or so we've been led to believe. If the U.S. President unilaterally decides what is best for Western Europe in peace time, who is going to ever consult with West Europeans about what should be done in different circumstances? Not the Pentagon.

Trade war, cold war and just plain war. Such appears to be the sequence of events on the administration's cards.

U.S. MOVE TO BAN USSR CREDIT UNDERMINES DETENTE

PM230837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Undermining Detente"]

[Text] Washington, 18 Jun (TASS) -- The U.S. ruling circles have started new excavations beneath the edifice of detente which are designed to still further strain the international situation and to exacerbate Soviet-American relations. A group of Republican congressmen have submitted for consideration by the House of Representatives a bill aimed at further curtailing business ties between the USSR and the United States. In particular, it envisages a ban on the provision of credit by the federal government for trade deals between Soviet organizations and American companies and an end to all business cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Camouflaging their true subversive aims, the instigators of this venture in the cold war spirit resorted to unpardonable lies, turning generally know facts upside down and crudely distorting the Soviet state's peace-loving policy.

The administration's provocative and shortsighted course of curtailing economic ties with the Soviet Union is meeting with a resolute protest from American business circles. In particular, the leaders of the companies Caterpillar Tractor and General Electric -- among the biggest in the United States -- have sent President Reagan a demand that the ban on the delivery to the USSR of equipment for the construction of gas pipelines be lifted.

MONGOLIAN EXPULSION OF CHINESE REPORTED

LD221442 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] By a decision of the relevant authorities, a group of citizens of Chinese nationality who were living in Ulaanbaatar has been expelled from Mongolia. As the MONTSAME news agency reports, these people were carrying out criminal activity, violating socialist legislation, and living on unearned income. Many of them had been prosecuted earlier.

The paper Ulaanbaatar BULLETIN draws attention to the fact that a considerable number of Chinese living in Mongolia who are capable of work avoid by all means socially useful work and are illegally involved in private enterprise and speculation.

PRC CONDEMNATION OF U.S., ISRAEL CITED

PM231049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Concerning Events in Lebanon"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jun -- he XINHUA agency reports that the Chinese Government has issued a statement sharply condemning Israel's invasion of Lebanon. The statement says, in part: While the peoples of all countries are unanimously protesting against Israel's aggression the United States has vetoed a UN Security Council resolution condemning Tel Aviv's refusal to withdraw its forces. The United States must be condemned for its connivance with and support for Israel in its aggression.

PRAVDA REPORTS RESULTS FROM BEIJING GAMES

PM231013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 82 p 8

[TASS report: "Competition in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jun -- The 3-day international track and field event here has ended. Taking part were athletes from the USSR, the GDR, the CSSR and Romania, as well as Finland, India, Thailand, Japan and Trinidad and Tobago. In most events on the program the winners had good results.

In the pole vault, the last event, held in the Central Gongren Stadium, victory was secured by K. Volkov from Irkutsk, silver medalist in the Moscow Olympics, with 560 cm. The crowd of more than 50,000 present in the stadium applauded the Soviet athlete.

In a tough struggle against GDR athlete (K. Reifstal), Olympic champion V. Komisova took second place in the 100 meters hurdles, with a time of 13.60 seconds, while (Reifstal) had a time of 13.35 seconds. China's Lu Meiling came third, with 13.82.

(I. Slupyanek) (GDR), champion at the Moscow Olympics, won the shot put with a throw of 21.20 meters. First place in the 100 meters hurdles went to Olympic champion (T. Munkelt) (GDR). His time was 13.72 seconds. The discus event ended in victory for Czechoslovakia's A. Vybranec, with a throw of 60.33 meters. The triple jump was won by China's Zou Zhenxian, with a jump of 16.72 meters.

All three attempts by Olympic champion Ya. Uudmyae from Tallin failed to count. All the same, it should be noted that Uudmyae, on his third attempt, did achieve a very long jump. In the final of the women's 1,500 meters Olympic champion T. Kazankina was unable to start because of an injury. A Romanian athlete won.

China's Cai Zhu won the high jump at 231 cm -- a new PRC and Asian record. The javelin was won by China's Pubu Ciren, with 79.82 meters. The 400 meters hurdles was won by Akimoto (Japan) in 58.50 seconds. Japanese athletes also won the 200 meters (T. Toyota) and the 1,000 meters (K. Kudo).

## U.S. USE OF CHEMICAL WARFARE IN DRA CHARGED

NC221215 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] Dear listerners: Some days ago the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY [IRNA] said that Soviet-made chemical weapons have allegedly been used in Afghanistan. Our commentator Igor Sheftunov writes: For some years the Western bourgeois press regularly has been publishing this fabricated lie. Government officials of imperialist countries also repeat these lies, one after the other.

Evidently the fabricators of these chimerical forgeries do not take the trouble to present a document proving this claim because such a document does not exist. A UN delegation went to Pakistan in the spring of this year especially to study the claims by the Western press. After meeting with Afghans cited by the fabricators of these forgeries as examples to support their claims, the UN delegation officially stressed that the claims on the use of Soviet-made chemical weapons in Afghanistan cannot be proven by any document.

It is worth noting that even this official document by the supreme international organization did not prevent U.S. President Reagan from once again using the UN General Assembly dais some days ago to repeat these calumnies supported by rejected documents.

All this commotion inevitably reminds us of an old and wise Iranian saying that a thief prefers a disturbed market place. As we know, a thief starts a commotion in a market place in order more easily to commit a crime. Now let us see what abominable acts those who spread anti-Soviet calumnies want to commit by doing so.

The fact is that for 4 years now the imperialists and reactionaries have set off an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. They, who are repeatedly defeated, resort to savage and abominable crimes and want thus to impose ancient medieval systems on the Afghan nation. In order to cover up these crimes the imperialists start a commotion about lies and fabrications that they themselves have published. However, they cannot hide their crimes. During a press conference in Kabul grenades containing poisonous chemicals were shown to numerous foreign correspondents. These grenades were confiscated from Afghan counterrevolutionaries in the Herat region, near the Iranian border, and in the Ghazni region, near the Pakistani border. The mark stamped on the grenades reads: (C.D.S.) 570, manufactured in the United States of America.

Counterrevolutionary brigands have confessed that U.S. experts have taught them the use of this weapon. The brigands who are sent to Afghanistan to carry out CIA orders use U.S. poisonous chemicals against defenseless people and even against children. In Ibn Sina Hospital in Kabul the names of 630 patients suffering from severe poisoning have been registered. These patients are, in general, students from six elementary schools for girls and from one high school for boys in Kabul where during 1980-81 insurgent counterrevolutionary brigands used ampules containing lethal gas and poisonous pills to poison children.

Leaders of counterrevolutionary bands use the chemical weapons given to them by their U.S. masters to punish and crush their fellow tribesmen as well. These fellow tribesmen, who have been decieved and gone abroad and who now refuse to participate in hostile acts against their own nation and even want to return to their homeland, are now tasting the flavor of these U.S. presents. For instance, during mid-April this year, on the orders of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, the water in an area in Pakistan where Afghans live was poisoned because these people had expressed their wish to return to their homeland. As a result of this crime a large number of people were killed.

Agents of U.S. imperialism, who have firmly rooted themselves in countries adjacent to Afghanistan, are almost blatantly imvolved in activities related to the preparation for a chemical war and this justly rouses the rage and concern of social circles. For instance, an outstanding Pakistani scholar, Professor (Lotf), has asked that the activities of the employees of the University of Maryland of the United States of America in Lahore be terminated. They have come to Pakistan to test new equipment in germ and chemical warfare on the people.

In his speech to the U.N. General Assembly special session on disarmament, which is in progress in New York, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko said: We decisively reject the idiotic rumors on the Soviet use of chemical weapons. The stamp on these rumors is very clear and their fabricators and publishers cannot gain anything by them. Andrey Gromyko stressed: As can be seen, by doing so they want to hide their crimes which are very clearly visible and very well known.

The IRNA too, which is helping U.S.-manufactured lies and calumnies to be broadcast on the radio and television and to even be published in some Tehran newspapers, will not gain anything by doing so.

## PRO-MAOIST LEADERS ON TRIAL IN AFGHANISTAN

PM221417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 82 p 6

[Text] Kabul, 16 Jun -- The leaders of the pro-Maoist SAMA organization grouping (the so-called "Organization for the Liberation of the People of Afghanistan") have appeared before a special revolutionary court here.

Before the start of the trial journalists were shown a comprhensive range of SAMA anti-government propaganda literature. The display included not only subversive leaflets and newspapers but also books by SAMA "theoreticians" attempting to justify the organization's claim to power and setting out the tactics to be employed in the struggle against the DRA's popular-democratic regime.

The list of crimes committed by SAMA members in various provinces over the last 2 and 1/2 years ran to several dozen pages. Almost all of them are of a criminal nature. They include the murder of PDPA activists, attempts on the lives of local representatives of the organs of people's power, the kidnapping of children and numerous robberies.

## BRIEFS

POWERPLANT FOR INDIA -- The Soviet Union and India have signed contracts in Moscow on the Soviet assistance to India in building the first units of a 1,260 megawatt thermal powerplant. Along with the contract the Soviet Union has provided India with an easy-term credit and is to do the designing and supply the equipment for the project. Power-plants built in India with Soviet assistance account for 20 percent of the country's electricity. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Jun 82 LD]

KAMPUCHEAN 'SCUM' FORM 'COALITION GOVERNMENT'

LD 221932 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

The show of the signing of the "declaration" on the creation of a "Coalition Government of the Democratic Kampuchea" was performed in the Malaysian capital Kuala Lumpur. The "declaration" was signed by former Prince Norodom Sihanouk who arrived in the Malaysian capital from Beijing, by Son Sann, the former head of the government during the Sihanouk regime who arrived from Bangkok and by Khieu Samphan who came from Bangkok too. He is one of the ringleaders of the remnants of the gangs of Pol Pot who are responsible for unprecedented crimes against their own people and who found shelter in Thailand.

The farce of the unification of the Kampuchean reactionary scum in the "single front" that has been conceived in China and the United States was prepared for long. It was put off many times because of mutual suspiciousness and bickering among the political puppets. But now Beijing and Washington make haste, for the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly is drawing nearer. It will discuss again the question of restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the international community.

As is known, the representative of the Pol Pot regime responsible for the slaying of three millions of Kampucheans who still holds place in the United Nations is increasingly isolated and is subjected to the condemnation of the world public.

Proclaiming the "coalition government" its masters in Beijing and Washington are making a fresh attempt to step up the subversive activity against the Kampuchean revolution, to prevent the Kampuchean people from advancing successfully along their chosen road of the construction of new, free life. They would like in the long run to overthrow the sole lawful representative of the Kampuchean people, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea that was elected in a free democratic way and to implant in Kampuchea again the bloody regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan.

Creating the "coalition" of the reactionary Kampuchean scum, the Beijing hegemonists and U.S. imperialists also pursue the aim of aggravating the situation in South East Asia, of stirring up strife between the two groups of countries in the region: the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN countries. They need the atmosphere of instability in order to spread their influence in the region.

It is deplorable that some ASEAN countries yielded to the gross pressure of China and the United States demanding the "toughening" of the stand of ASEAN countries in the "Kampuchean question: and actually became accomplices in the present venture which is fraught with dangerous outbreaks of the conflicts. The ASEAN countries must face the reality and ultimately see through the real aims of the Beijing hegemonists and Washington imperialists in the region. The threat to peace and stability in South East Asia comes not from Kampuchea and other countries of Indochina but first of all from Beijing's expansionist policy. And people in the capitals of some ASEAN countries come to realize this. Foreign Minister of Indonesia Mochtar Kusumaatmaja told a correspondent of the U.S. NEWSWEEK a few days ago that it is China that represents the main threat to South East Asia.

The solution to problems facing countries of South East Asia should be sought not along the roads of the restoration of the bloody Pol Pot regime but on the roads of a constructive dialogue among all countries of the region on the principles of equality and good neighbourliness. It is for this that the countries of Indochina come out.

PRAVDA NOTES KHMER EMIGRE GOVERNMENT FRICTION

LD230752 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 23 Jun 82

["PRAVDA: A False Move" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- "Whatever political shows are staged by the enemies of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, they are bound to fail," Valerian Skvortsov writes in PRAVDA in his commentary on the establishment in Kuala Lumpur of the so-called coalition government of Kampuchea at the bidding of Beijing and Washington. The author points out that the "coalition" that has been cobbled together is nothing short of heavy retouching to camouflage the self-same Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. "The high posts of prime minister and president given in it to Son Sann and Sihanouk are a bluff. The Pol Pot men, as has been written into the agreement, have the right to break it at any moment and to continue to believe themselves to be the only masters of 'democratic Kampuchea'. Beijing, which backs Samphan, is not at all going to cede leadership of the emigre rabble to anyone. Small wonder that Son Sann, leaning towards the United States, is asking his masters to 'supply' him with 'a good stick before he enters the tiger cage' -- meaning arms supplies to him so that he could 'match' the Pol Pot men generously armed by Beijing."

"The move with the stablishment of the 'coalition' is a continuation of Beijing's and Washington's course of intervention and whipping up an atmosphere of hostility and mistrust in South-East Asia," the commentary says. "It has been made to dampen in the ASEAN countries the growing sentiments in favour of a dialogue with new Kampuchea, withdrawal of support for the Pol Pot men at the United Nations and establishment of relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation with Vietnam and Laos. It is obvious, however, that regardless of the new manoeuvres the ASEAN countries remain mistrustful of Beijing. At present they make statements indicating their unwillingness to give the 'coalition' weapons and other aid."

"The gathering of the leaders of the reactionary Khmer emigre community in Kuala Lumpur shows that the provocative intrigues around the non-existent 'Kampuchean problem' are going on. They are aimed at whipping up tension around Indochina and promoting the interests of the enemies of peace and the genuinely independent development of South-East Asian countries."

DEMICHEV RECEIVES SRV'S NGUYEN VAN HIEU

PM221405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 15 June P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received Nguyen Van Hieu, SRV minister of culture and information, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

During the talk, which passed in a warm,friendly atmosphere, there was a discussion of questions of the further development of bilateral Soviet-Vietnamese cultural relations.

PROBLEMS ADDRESSED AT ASEAN CONFERENCE EXAMINED

LD190100 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The ASEAN foreign ministers have ended a meeting in Singapore. A Radio Moscow correspondent in the countries of Southeast Asia, Aleksandr Fedonin, takes a closer look at what it was able to achieve.

The bigger part of the conference's final communique deals with economic problems, and this is hardly surprising. The speakers stressed at the conference that ASEAN experiences a negative effect of the economic crisis that has hit the West.

It is an open secret that the economic situation of the five ASEAN countries is still heavily dependent on raw material exports. Another important explanation of the prominence given to economic matters lies in the fact that the Western countries, with the United States in the lead, are seeking to keep the ASEAN countries in the position of their raw material appendages.

The final communique expresses anxiety over the stepping up of protectionism in trade relations between the ASEAN countries and their Western partners. The ASEAN foreign ministers urge the establishment of a new economic order that would take into account the interests of the developing countries. The Singapore conference preceded a coming meeting between the ASEAN countries and representatives of the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the Common Market countries.

ASEAN, of course, is interested in promoting stability in Southeast Asia, and this was reaffirmed by the ASEAN foreign ministers at the conference in Singapore. They spoke against giving the organization a military air. As the Asian press pointed out on many occasions, the solution of the problem in Southeast Asia lies not in building suspicion and fear, in relations between states, but promoting mutual understanding and cooperation between all the countries of the region, including Laos, Vietnam, Kampuchea and the ASEAN countries.

U.S. OPPOSES AUSTRALIAN MOVE TO BAN SHIPS

LD181036 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Commentary by Moscow radio's staff member Igor Bestuzhev]

[Text] The United States Embassy in Canberra has made a statement censuring any possible ban in the future on the entry of American ships into Australian ports. Though the embassy spokesman said the problem was to be solved by Australia itself, the statement still amounts to interference in her affairs, if only because it was made to influence the discussion of the problem by the Labor Party. The discussion has revealed that the party does not have full unanimity on the problem, but this cannot satisfy the Pentagon. Labor conferences in several states have called for forbidding American nuclear warships to call at Australian ports and the Labor government of the State of Victoria even intends to prepare corresponding legislation.

Early next month the Labor Party will hold a national conference in Canberra. In all likelihood a resolution will be submitted at the conference on turning Australia into a nuclear-free zone. If the resolution is approved, a ban on the entry of American nuclear ships into Australian ports will become the party's official policy. Mind, the Laborites stand every chance to win the elections. Reports from Australia say many of those who in related federal elections voted for the Conservative coalition have got disappointed with it. One of the main reasons is Canberra's unconditional orientation to Washington in foreign and military politics. As a result, Australia figures more and more prominently in the nuclear strategy of its senior partner in ANZUS. U.S. ships more and more often call at Australian ports.

A short time ago U.S. strategic bombers began to land on Australian airfields on a regular basis. So Australia is becoming a nuclear hostage of the United States. This keeps alarming the people of Australia. The alarming [as heard] sentiments are reflected in the position of the Laborites of the State of Victoria, in energetic actions to dismantle all U.S. bases in the country and in the drive to curb the race in nuclear and conventional arms. The action saw a remarkable step up on the eve of the current United Nations General Assembly special session on disarmament. For example, a disarmament conference which Australian trade unions have just completed in Melbourne urged the special session to work out concrete measures to end the arms race up to [as heard] setting the deadline for a general ban on weapons of mass destruction and conventional arms.

If this appeal is to materialize in the decisions of the session, all the sides must display good will. As for the Soviet Union, President Brezhnev had this to say in his message to the session: the Soviet Union, he said, is ready to limit or ban any weapon on a mutual basis. And he said that the Soviet Union pledged to repudiate the first use of nuclear arms. Unfortunately, this position is not shared in Washington. It does not rule out the possibility of nuclear arms employment and it keeps building up nuclear and conventional arms. Canberra, too, is inflating military spending. This conflicts with the aspirations of Australia's peace champions.

## PRAVDA REPORTS DIMITROV CENTENNIAL SPEECHES

### Rusakov Report

PM221505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Outstanding Fighter for Peace and Socialism. Meeting in Moscow Devoted to the Centennial of G. Dimitrov's Birth" -- capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Text] The centennial of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, Bulgaria's great son, ardent communist, outstanding figure of the world communist and workers movement and great and sincere friend of our country, is a glorious date in the revolutionary calendar. The Soviet people are celebrating it together with the fraternal Bulgarian people, the peoples of the other socialist community countries and all progressive mankind. A meeting of representatives of Moscow's public was held 17 June.

In the presidium were Comrades V.V. Grishin, A.Ya. Pelshe, P.N. Demichev and K.V. Rusakov, leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations. There too was a BCP delegation headed by T. Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, and other Bulgarian comrades.

K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered the report "Georgi Dimitrov -- Outstanding Fighter for Peace and Socialism."

The name of Georgi Dimitrov is inseparable from the struggle and the creative strivings of 20th century communists, the speaker said. He was invariably in the thick of battles against the power of capital, against fascism and war. He made a significant contribution to elaborating the main problems of the communist movement and to the theory and practice of socialist building.

Georgi Dimitrov -- a man of legendary courage, a convinced Marxist-Leninist, a talented theoretician and propaganidst and a brilliant organizer -- saw the highest meaning of his activity in serving the interests of the working class, the interests of all working people.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has spoken very accurately and profoundly about him: "The linchpin of Georgi Dimitrov's life was consistent, passionate struggle against fascism and war, for the Bulgarian people's happiness, for the communist movement's unity and to overcome the split in the international working class. Georgi Dimitrov's thoughts and deeds remain a bright and instructive page in the history of communism."

The speaker went on to dwell on the main landmarks of Georgi Dimitrov's path through life.

As a professional revolutionary, he said, Georgi Dimitrov was molded at the beginning of our century when in Bulgaria, which had been liberated from the 500-year Ottoman yoke, capitalism was developing rapidly, the ranks of the proletariat were growing, and the organized workers' movement was taking its first independent steps.

Dimitrov was in the front ranks in all the Bulgarian proletariat's battles against the power of the exploiters. In 1923, together with his comrades in the party, he led the September antifascist armed uprising. Georgi Dimitrov not only warned of the fascist danger, he fought against fascism, fought skillfully and fearlessly. He waged open battle against fascism, at the Leipzig trial, which the whole world remembers.

In 1935 Georgi Dimitrov became general secretary of the Comintern Executive Committee. In this post his qualities as a political leader on an international scale were revealed with special force.

Georgi Dimitrov's strength of communist conviction and his organizational gift and purposefulness, K.V. Rusakov continued, manifested themselves graphically in the years when, by the will of the Bulgarian people, he was entrusted with the historic responsibility of directly tackling the leadership of the building of the new society in his native Bulgaria.

When we speak nowadays of the socialist community's achievements, it is with very profound gratitude that we remember Georgi Dimitrov and other outstanding figures of the fraternal countries, who did tremendous work in the early postwar years together with Soviet Communists so that the young socialist world could stand strong and unshakable.

Georgi Dimitrov did a great deal, a very great deal to assert Marxist-Leninist understanding of the dialectic of the national and international. He emphasized that an indissoluble interconnection exists between proletarian internationalism and genuine patriotism and that only by coming out from positions of internationalism is it possible to uphold the fundamental interests of one's country's people and be a real patriot. "The task of educating workers and all working people in the spirit of proletarian internationalism is one of the main tasks of any communist party," Dimitrov said. "...Proletarian internationalism must, so to speak, 'acclimatize' itself in each country in order to put down deep roots in its native soil....

"Proletarian internationalism not only does not contradict the struggle of the working people of individual countries for national, social and cultural freedom but indeed, thanks to international proletarian solidarity and combat unity, provides the SUPPORT essential for victory in that struggle.

Even today this remark of his sounds like the behest of a convinced internationalist: "Nationalism, whatever mask it may use as cover, is the enemy of communism. So the struggle against nationalism is the prime duty of communists and of each communist.

"Struggling against all manifestations of nationalism, we must educate the working people in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and devotion to their motherland -- that is, in the spirit of true patriotism."

Georgi Dimitrov regarded the relations prevailing between socialist countries as a new stage in the development of international ties which was without historical precedent. He emphasized that fraternal cooperation, cohesion and mutual assistance were the most important distinguishing features of the emerging camp of peace, democracy and socialism. The correctness of these ideas of Georgi Dimitrov is incontestable.

The CEMA countries have become, in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's accurate definition, "the most dynamically developing group of countries in the world." That is characteristic of the young socialist world in any segment of the postwar decades.

In the last 20 years alone the national income of the CEMA countries has more than trebled, their industrial production has more than quadrupled and their agricultural output has increased 50 percent.

The potential embodied in the economic interrelations of the socialist countries is tremendous. Now that the majority of the socialist states have adopted an orientation toward intensifying the economy, the task of raising economic cooperation to a new level has come to the fore. It is being jointly solved in the harmonious family of socialist peoples and certainly will be solved.

Questions of the struggle for peace and of mobilizing the masses against the threat of war occupy a large and important place in the practical activity and theoretical works of Georgi Dimitrov who made the clear and wise remark: "It is not enough to WANT peace. You must STRUGGLE for peace."

By all their actions in the international arena the Soviet Union, People's Bulgaria and the other fraternal socialist countries prove that nowadays there is a mighty force opposing military madness. That force is the socialist community. That force is the socialist states' consistently peace-loving vigorous foreign policy.

In the troubled international situation our party and state are continuing firmly to follow the Peace Program for the Eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. The bold, constructive ideas of that program were enriched and develcped by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 17th Trade Union Congress, at the ceremony in Tashkent, at the 19th Komsomol Congress and in a number of other speeches.

Seeking to lend effective impetus to the limitation and elimination of nuclear weapons and to the radical improvement of the world political climate, our country has taken a step of historic importance in just the last few days. I refer to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament. The message declares with the utmost clarity: "THE USSR PLEDGES NOT TO BE THE FIRST TO USE NUCLEAR WEAPONS." "THIS PLEDGE ENTERS INTO FORCE IMMEDIATELY, THE MOMENT IT IS MADE PUBLIC FROM THE ROSTRUM OF THE UN General Assembly."

A lofty sense of responsibility for mankind's future, a determination to end the notorious "balance of fear" and to pave the way for the deepening of detente, and real political wisdom are what the international public has seen in the message from the leader of our Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Socialism, the speaker continued, today possesses a developed economic base and is capable of resolving tasks on the largest scale. A convincing illustration of this is the formulation and consistent implementation by the CEMA countries of long-term targeted cooperation programs in the key sectors of material production.

This is also clearly shown by the results of the recent CPSU Central Committee May plenum and the all-embracing USSR Food Program for the period through 1990 which it adopted. We can be certain that the unanimous approval of the plenum decisions by the Soviet people will make it possible to take considerable steps to implement those decisions as early as this year.

In conclusion K.V. Rusakov said: The world communist and workers movement has a weighty say in what the future is going to be like. Concern for the unity of that movement and for strengthening the communists' vanguard role in the class struggle and in defending peace between the peoples is a special page in the living legacy of Georgi Dimitrov, which is on the side of the present age.

Dimitrov dealt a resolute rebuff to those who tried artifically to divorce Leninism from Marxism. The following words of his could have been spoken today: "THE ENTIRE EXPERIENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT CONFIRMS THE TRUTH THAT ANYONE WHO IS NOT A TRUE LENINIST CANNOT BE A TRUE MARXIST."

Today in the communist movement we are seeing many quests of all kinds. But there are quests and quests. When such quests are undertaken on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, they usually enrich the communist movement. But when these quests lead away from the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, communists have to pay for this with a weakening of their ranks and with other considerable costs.

The Soviet Union seeks to build its relations with other states on the basis of the tried and tested principles of equality, strict respect for sovereignty and noninterference in one another's internal affairs, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. This also applies to our eastern neighbor -- the People's Republic of China, in relations with which the party and the Soviet state follow the line set out in the decisions of the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses.

While we openly criticize many aspects of the Chinese leadership's policy -- especially its alignment with the imperialists' policy in the world arena -- as not being consistent with socialist principles and norms, we have never interfered in China's domestic life. Our country has had no territorial claims against the PRC and has no such claims. On the contrary, the USSR has repeatedly put forward proposals for measures to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for one another's interests, noninterference and mutual benefit. Just a little while ago such proposals were again made in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's well-known speech in Tashkent.

It is only to be regretted that, continuing to pursue an anti-Soviet hegemonist foreign policy, the Chinese leadership, in defiance of the Chinese people's vital interests, is passing up opportunities to improve Soviet-Chinese relations. After all, it must be clear that nobody will lose by the establishment of relations of trust and peaceful cooperation in the world, and every country and every people will gain.

The lessons of the life of Georgi Dimitrov are lessons of the struggle for really lofty ideals, the ideals of peace and socialism. Georgi Dimitrov was a passionate champion of Bulgaria-Soviet friendship and constantly pointed out that the historical path of the Bulgarian people was to travel with the Russian people and with the Soviet Union. The BCP is firmly following this behest.

"Bulgaria is a small country, but Bulgarian shoulders are strong, faithful and reliable," Comrade Todor Zhivkov said at the 26th CPSU Congress. "Always and in all circumstances, the fraternal shoulders of the Bulgarian Communists and the Bulgarian people will be alongside the shoulders of the Soviet Communists and the Soviet people...."

Time is a strict judge. It has confirmed that the ideas and actions of that faithful Leninist Georgi Dimitrov belong not only to history, but to the present day. They will certainly belong to the future too.

T. Bozhinov was the next to speak. He conveyed fraternal greetings to Soviet people from the Communists and all the working people of Georgi Dimitrov's homeland, from the BCP Central Committee and from Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally on the occasion of the significant anniversary. Socialist Bulgaria's wonderful successes, the speaker said, its blossoming and its bright prospects would have been simply inconceivable without the constant development and enrichment of the sacred bequest left to us by Georgi Dimitrov -- be faithful to the inviolable friendship with Lenin's great party and with the land of the soviets. The leader of the Bulgarian people said that friendship with the USSR was as vitally necessary to Bulgaria's national independence and prosperity as sunshine and air are to any living creature.

The speaker stressed the tremendous role of the personal meetings between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and L.I. Brezhnev in the all-around cooperation and rapprochement between our parties, countries and peoples.

The Bulgarian people, T. Bozhinov declared, value exceptionally highly the role of the CPSU and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- the most prominent statesman and politician of our time -- in developing the theory and practice of peaceful coexistence and of strengthening peace and friendship among the peoples.

Master artists gave a concert after the meeting.

D. Zhulev held a reception to mark the significant anniversary that same day. On the Soviet side it was attended by Comrades V.V. Grishin, A.Ya. Pelshe, P.N. Demichev, K.V. Rusakov and other officials. T. Bozhinov, the members of the BCP delegation and other Bulgarian comrades attended.

The BCP delegation laid a wreath at the memorial to G. Dimitrov.

## Ponomarev Report

PM221035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 82 p 4

[PRAVDA and TASS correspondents' report: "Georgi Dimitrov and the Present Day. International Theoretical Conference in Sofia"]

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jun -- "The Cause of Georgi Dimitrov and Our Present Day" is the theme of the international theoretical conference whose opening ceremony was held today in the People's Palace of Culture in the Bulgarian capital. It has been organized by the BCP Central Committee and is one of the main events being held within the context of the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, that great son of the Bulgarian people and outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement.

Taking part in the work of the conference are about 140 delegations from communist and workers parties, socialist and social democratic parties, national liberation movements and international organizations. The CPSU delegation is headed by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The conference was opened by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council. In a brief opening speech he greeted those taking part.

This forum, T. Zhivkov stressed, will be a new step in further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement, a stimulus to the intensification of progressive mankind's struggle against militarism and for lasting peace on earth and mutual understanding among the peoples.

He expressed the conviction that the forum would take place in a spirit of friendship, constructiveness, innovation and the bold solution of contemporary problems in the interests of all the world's working people and of all mankind. Then B.N. Ponomarev delivered a report entitled "Georgi Dimitrov and the Present Day."

Our meeting, he said, is taking place at a crucial moment in history, in an atmosphere which is perhaps the most complex in the entire period since World War II. The growth of the forces of social progress is continuing and is acquiring new features, and at the same time the threat of a world nuclear conflict has increased and tension in various parts of the world has again risen to a dangerous level.

The CPSU and the communist parties have warned that the arms race and the international tension fueled by imperialism are creating conditions for military confrontation and the unleashing of wars.

It was in precisely this atmosphere that Israel's war of annihilation against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples was systematically and openly prepared and has now been unleashed. U.S. imperialism stands behind Tel Aviv's inhuman aggression. It is precisely in the atmosphere of tension that the British Government allowed itself to wage a colonial war against Argentina. The Iraq-Iran conflict has become a protracted war involving tens of thousands of totally unwarranted victims.

The situation requires that we communists and all leading fighters substantially boost our activity in resolving the fundamental problems which are agitating people's minds and hearts, primarily by ensuring lasting peace for all peoples.

The best method of commemorating the great communist Georgi Dimitrov, the speaker stressed, is to focus attention on the most topical problems of the movement to which he gave all his mind, talent and energy, and his life in its entirety.

G. Dimitrov was one of those communist leaders of the Lenin type who devoted their entire lives to the cause of the working class, the cause of communism. His heroic duel with fascism at the Leipzig trial has gone down in history as a most graphic example of a communist's conduct in the most difficult circumstances. The name of Dimitrov is inextricably linked with the enrichment of the political line and organizational forms of the communist movement and with the Seventh Comintern Congress. It is inseparable from the resistance movement and the communists' heroic exploits for the defeat of fascism. Georgi Dimitrov headed the Bulgarian working class' heroic struggle for a bright future and for socialism.

Wherein lies the vitality of Dimitrov's ideological legacy for the present day? Dimitrov was one of the first to sound the alarm about the threat of a second world war. His ideas on questions of the struggle against the forces of reaction and war, his profound thoughts on the correct combinations of national and specific elements in the communists' activity with a consistently internationalist approach, and his unwavering position of the defense of and support for all the gains of socialism are topical today too.

The speaker dwelt in detail on topical problems of the present international situation. Today, as in the thirties, the growth of the danger of war and the heightened aggression of imperialism are linked with the development of objective class processes, with an attempt by the forces of imperialist reaction and social regression to halt the course of history. But there is also a fundamental difference. When imperialism has nuclear missile weapons, an attempt of this kind can place all mankind on the brink of destruction.

Countering those who allege that a nuclear war is inevitable all the same and that it can be "limited" and can be "won," the CPSU continues to consider correct the conclusion reached 25 years ago by the communist movement: There are real opportunities for preventing world war. The disposition of sociopolitical forces in the world now is fundamentally different from what it was on the eve of World War II. At the price of great efforts the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries have been able to eliminate imperialism's military superiority. Pointing to the fundamentally important significance of preserving the equilibrium attained with the United States and NATO as a substantially new element in the struggle to prevent world war, B.N. Ponomarev recalled that the Soviet Union does not seek to attain military superiority. Socialism does not need this superiority to realize the goals inherent in its nature.

In our day, the speaker noted, the forces which have grown out of the national liberation movement and which are united in the Nonaligned Movement are making a substantial contribution to the struggle against war. An antiwar movement which, in terms of the breadth of its membership and its mass nature, the tone of its demonstrations and their effectiveness, differs from that which existed in the thirties or even 10 years ago, has developed in the very citadels of imperialism.

Touching on a number of features of today's antiwar movement, the speaker drew attention to a question which was a serious problem even in G. Dimitrov's time — the principles of mutual relations between communists and organizations and currents of a different ideological orientation. The communists have no need to "conceal" their class-based view of the course and nature of world events. For instance, the communists cannot fail to expose the imperialists' attempts to emasculate the specific political nature of the anti-war movement, still more so the attempts to use the movement for antisocialist, anti-Soviet purposes. They are not simply calling for a halt to the arms race but are also indicating who and what is preventing the halting of this race. That is why we cannot tolerate the fact that the responsibility for intensifying the danger of war is sometimes laid on both the imperialist and the socialist countries. To act in this way is to mislead the peoples, to encourage the arms race and to parrot those who trumpet about a "Soviet military threat."

The Soviet public and our country's working people, B.N. Ponomarev said, are a component and inalienable part of the entire antiwar movement. The specific nature of our contribution to the struggle against the danger of war is predetermined by the nature of our social system and by the capabilities which the Soviet Union possesses. To do everything possible to lead the peoples away from the threat of nuclear war — the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and all the colossal, tireless work of our party's Central Committee, and primarily L.I. Brezhnev, to implement this program are concentrated on this. This is a great exploit by the Soviet people and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on behalf of mankind, an exploit of worldwide-historic significance, and it deserves every support.

If we are to sum up and describe in brief the content of the peace initiatives recently put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, then clearly it can be seen that they are all focused on halting the growth of the threat of war and stopping the endless armaments. The Soviet Union is in favor of negotiations with the United States on all key issues of curbing the arms race.

In contrast to the Soviet Union, the United States has no program for limiting and halting the arms race. It does have a program — and a 10-year program at that! — for building up its military arsenals.

True, under the influence of the socialist countries' peace-loving policy and under pressure from the antiwar movement the U.S. President has finally been obliged to consent to strategic arms limitation and reduction talks. This fact is a positive one. However, it must be viewed against the background of the overall U.S. strategy which has been fully revealed in the President's recent speeches, and particularly frankly in the "explanations" provided for them almost daily by Weinberger, Haig and Clark. Reagan's speech in the British Parliament, like Churchill's Fulton speech, was an open declaration of a "crusade" against communism, against any social progress on earth. It is a long time since mankind heard such overt claims from the darkest reaction at such a level.

The anticommunist, antisocialist, anti-Soviet strategy is developing in all directions and includes: "Psychological warfare" ranging right up to political and material support for counterrevolutionary, subversive actions against the socialist states; economic warfare, the curtailment of trade and credit relations and "exhaustion" [of the socialist countries] through the acceleration of the race in the latest types of armaments. The main, most dangerous component of this strategy is the course toward securing U.S. strategic military superiority over the USSR and NATO superiority over the Warsaw Pact. It is a course, it is now clear from the U.S. Defense Department directives that have been made public, toward preparing war against the USSR and the other socialist countries and its goal, as this document [singular as published] points out, is "the destruction of socialism as a socio-political system." Thus the facts show that American imperialism's plans are plans for war, not plans for peace; they are plans for aggression camouflaged with demagoguery about a readiness to reduce armaments!

The question arises: Is it possible to thwart imperialism's militarist, misanthropic strategy? It can and must be thwarted. In their time communists and G. Dimitrov loudly warned of the consequences of World War II for its instigators. The contemporary antiwar movement must remind those who are working toward another world war that their predecessors found themselves in the dock and were forever cursed by the peoples.

This time the very crime against mankind can and must be prevented. The guarantee of success in safeguarding peace is the constant development of the mass antiwar movement, which has a reliable mainstay and faithful ally in real socialism and its consistent, honest peace-loving policy, which takes into account the interests of all peoples.

The UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament is now receiving appeals from every corner of the world. They carry the signatures of hundreds of millions of people. The peoples' demand -- to end the arms race and take practical measures to ensure lasting peace -- must be fulfilled.

We communists bear a great responsibility for ensuring that all factors making for peace are brought into play. To achieve this we must: bring home to each and every person an idea of how catastrophic the consequences of a nuclear war would be; explain the reasons for the increased international tension and expose imperialism's aggressive course; point to specific paths leading to the curbing of the arms race and the lessening of the threat of war and explain communists' stance on the problems of war and peace, the foreign policy course of the socialist countries and Lenin's idea of peaceful coexistence; vigorously oppose the attempts by militarist circles to lessen the pitch of the antiwar, antimissile movement through antisocialist propaganda and fabrications about a "Soviet military threat"; and explain that the task of preserving peace requires united, solidary efforts and that its resolution assumes the need for dialogue between different currents and movements and for joint or parallel action by them.

The speaker then dwelt on certain problems of the communist movement.

The communist movement is not the "stepson" but the trueborn offspring of history.

It is born of the internal course of development and the contradictions of the capitalist society. The road traveled by the communists certainly has not been, could not have been, and in general cannot be straight and smooth. But the communist movement has emerged stronger from each new ordeal and has advanced to new heights.

Yes, there may have been difficulties, mistakes and temporary defeats, but in the face of the gigantic revolutionary achievements of the modern era is it worthy of communists not to rise above the petty, Philistine notions of the "consumer society" in their assessment of the world around them and of their comrades' contribution to these achievements?

Real socialism represents an outstanding gain for the entire international workers and liberation movement. Whatever may be said by those who have yielded to the pressure of imperialist propaganda, who have wavered in the face of the vastness of the new tasks or who are hoping to find some kind of easy way round the difficulties in solving the problems of our time and to deceive history, it remains a fact that it is precisely the socialism that really exists which is now the main positive factor in the development of all human society. And it must be really defended. All historical experience confirms that collaboration between the revolutionary forces of the nonsocialist part of the world and of the socialist countries is equally necessary to both.

At the present stage of their development, B.N. Ponomarev went on, the socialist community countries are resolving large-scale and complex problems. So the responsibility of the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties is all the greater -- not only for the successful development of their own countries but also for the maximum utilization of the tremendous advantage constituted by the fact that the majority of socialist countres are rallied in a fraternal community.

The increasing complexity, novelty and growing scale of the tasks facing the socialist countries and all communists of the world require the constant development of Marxist-Leninist science, which cannot be replaced either by utopian, arbitrary systems or by pragmatic, strictly material [prizemlennyy] calculations. F.N. Ponomarev characterized the main directions in the CPSU's theoretical and political work in the recent period, which are associated with the elaboration and implementation of the comprehensive program for the economic, social, political and spiritual development of Soviet society on its own, socialist basis. The quest for the necessary solutions and their practical implementation, he stressed, are a multifaceted, intensive, creative process within which the political and scientific activity of our party's headquarters, its Central Committee, the Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, its guiding, organizational and educational role, the day-to-day work of soviet and economic organs and the labor efforts of tens of millions of Soviet people are merged in a single whole.

There is also much that is new in the conditions of the activity of fraternal parties in the nonsocialist part of the world. The speaker gave a detailed assessment of the present phase of the sharp exacerbation of the general crisis of capitalism. In the fifties and sixties much was said about the notorious "economic miracle" and how capitalism had allegedly discovered the secret of crisis-free growth and the maintenance of full employment. Life has dispelled these illusions! The number of unemployed has now reached 28-30 million. Behind these figures is the tragedy of millions of men and women doomed to the torment of unemployment! The cost of living is rising and prices are climbing inexorably.

The correctness of the Marxists' conclusion that capitalism is a society incapable of placing the achievements of modern civilization at the service of the masses' interests -- a society without a future -- is becoming increasingly obvious today.

Complex, diverse problems are being resolved by communists and other vanguard parties in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The transition of a large group of liberated countries onto the path leading to socialist transformation, the speaker stressed, is of tremendous historical significance.

It is a powerful new factor for mankind's progress. The inclination of vanguard parties in young states toward the rational utilization of the experience of socialism which has already been built, their desire to master Marxist-Leninist science and develop active ties with communist parties -- surely this is evidence of the dynamism and vitality of the international communist movement, which attracts all the best things emerging in the course of the world revolutionary process.

The communist movement is going through a difficult phase today. The social and political conditions in which it operates are changing greatly. But they also contain new opportunities for forward movement. V.I. Lenin spoke of the need to take account of these new changes, make use of them, seize them -- so to speak -- and at the same time not to yield helplessly to the current, not to discard old baggage, but to preserve the most important elements in the forms of activity too, and not only in theory, in the program and in policy principles. In this light a correct, serious attitude toward Marxism-Leninism is of fundamental, vital significance for the communist movement.

An important lesson emerges from all our movement's experience, from the experience of the revolutionary transformation of the world in our era. Communists' victories are inextricably connected with the principled, creative application of Marxism-Leninism in practice. And conversely, defeats, errors, miscalculations, failures, laggardness and delays in development and even crises in particular communist parties and socialist countries -- to the extent, of course, that they depend on subjective factors -- all these things are the result either of a poor knowledge of Leninism or of a deviation from it under pressure from opportunist temptations or nationalistic inclinations; or of laggardness in developing theory and the substitution of a dogmatic interpretation of Leninist tenets; or, finally, of the clumsy or indecisive application of the fundamental ideas and principles of Leninism.

Marxism-Leninism has not become and cannot become obsolete. As G. Dimitrov once said, communists need it "like bread, like air and water."

Equally, the idea of proletarian internationalism has not become obsolete, nor will it ever become so. "There is no question now, nor can there be, of leadership of the communist movement from any one center," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said back in the late sixties. "Each party determines its own political course autonomously and completely independently. But this means that the most active voluntary coordination of their actions in the struggle against the common enemy, far from being excluded, becomes particularly necessary." To regard isolation [obosobleniye] from the communist movement and the opposing of one's own course to the positions of the other fraternal parties as the criterion for independence means, particularly in the present situation, either condemning oneself to international isolation [izolyatsiya] or, willy-nilly, joining another international force which opposes itself to socialism and is even hostile to it.

Communists' internationalism organically incorporates solidarity with all revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces and all fighters against imperialism and for national independence and social progress. The CPSU, for instance, like the other fraternal parties, develops the broadest ties with the political forces, including socialists, social democrats and labor party supporters. And as experience shows, this in no way means a departure from principles.

Our party sees the following, B.N. Ponomarev said, as the decisive prerequisites for augmenting the great, irreplaceable role of the communist movement: To do everything possible in the concrete conditions of a given party to curb imperialism's aggression and avert nuclear war; to skillfully build and improve a socialist society, resolutely defend it and support it in an internationalist way; while resolving current tasks and fighting for the working people's urgent requirements, never to lose sight of the ultimate goal of communist revolutionaries; while setting new targets and seeking to extend influence among the masses, to uphold and defend all that has already been gained by socialism, the working class and the working people; while strengthening solidarity and collaboration with all peace-loving, progressive and revolutionary forces of today, to treasure, develop and enrich with new content the bonds of fraternity between communist parties;

under no circumstances to lose the principled class approach in the political and ideological struggle; while creatively developing revolutionary theory, to carefully preserve and take account of the provisions and conclusions -- tried and tested by life -- of the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin and to study seriously and assess objectively the experience of the fraternal parties and other revolutionary forces.

Complex, difficult tasks face the communists and other revolutionary fighters of our day. A stubborn tense struggle lies ahead -- for the sake of peace and the elimination of the danger of nuclear war, for the sake of the peoples' independence and freedom, for the sake of democracy and socialism. Soviet Communists, rallied closely around the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, will continue to make every effort to move toward those great goals together and in close unity with the fraternal parties.

The BCP and the Bulgarian people, under the leadership of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, following G. Dimitrov's precepts, are confidently following the path of strengthening and developing socialism and friendship with the Soviet Union and making a great contribution to the cause of peace.

Georgi Dimitrov's cause and ideas live on in the hearts of new generations of communists and inspire them in the selfless struggle. Under the banner of Lenin, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, this struggle will undoubtedly be crowned with new victories.

The conference continues. Today the participants in the international theoretical conference laid a wreath at the G. Dimitrov Mausoleum. Taking part in the ceremony were A. Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and D. Stanishev and S. Mikhaylov, secretaries of the BCP Central Committee.

Thousands of inhabitants of the Bulgarian capital cordially greeted the foreign guests taking part in the conference.

REPORTAGE ON FILIPOV OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

Tikhonov, Filipov Speeches

LD221728 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- The government of the USSR today gave a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace in honour of member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Grisha Filipov.

Bulgarian officials accompanying Grisha Filipov on his visit were present together with him.

Delivering a speech at the dinner, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov pointed to the consistent striving of both countries to make Soviet-Bulgarian ties by joint efforts still wider and more fruitful.

This is promoted above all by summit meetings between the leaders of our parties and states Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov, Tikhonov stressed. Imbued with the spirit of friendship and brotherhood, these meetings enrich creatively the contents and forms of our cooperation which is based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Touching upon problems of the international situation, Tikhonov stressed that the world situation has aggravated sharply on the threshold of the eighties. The destinies of detente have been called in question.

The reason for this is the actions of the aggressive imperialist circles headed by the United States.

They openly conduct the course at aggravation of international tension, spiralling of the arms race, escalation of the threat to world peace, pushing mankind to the road of nuclear confrontation.

Consider any area of the world now -- Europe, the Middle East, the South Atlantic, the Caribbean Basin, Central America, southern Africa -- the conseuqnces of this dangerous course disastrous for the interests of all states and peoples are felt everywhere, the speaker said.

Touching upon the events in Lebanon, Tikhonov said: This is another disgraceful fruit of "strategic cooperation" between Tel Aviv and Washington.

The interests of peace in the Middle East, the decision of the Security Council demand that the Israeli aggression be stopped.

The Soviet leader pointed out that Leonid Brezhniv's message to the second special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament is prompted by deep concern for peace.

The world public assesses very highly the statement in the message that the Soviet Union will never be the first to use nuclear weapons and justly regards this statement as a major contribution to the consolidation of universal peace and relaxation of international tension.

Grisha Filipov, who then delivered a speech, pointed specifically to the aggravation of the international situation caused by the reactionary and militaristic NATO circles, above all the United States. The "crusade" against communism and social progress that has been openly proclaimed by Reagan poisons the international atmosphere, aggravates ever more tension and increases the danger of thermonuclear catastrophe, Filipov said.

We warmly welcome and support Leonid Brezhnev's new peace initiatives, which are marked by realism, farsightedness and true humanism.

The Bulgarian leader pointed to the significance assumed by the efforts of the states of the socialist community for further strengthening of their unity, cohesion and united action on the international arena. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue doing its utmost for the development of cooperation among fraternal socialist countries, for the deepening of socialist economic integration in the CMEA framework, for the strengthening of the defence potential of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, Filipov said. Our visit to the Soviet Union, he said, coincided with the celebration of the birth centenary of the great son of Bulgaria, one of the most outstanding leaders of the international working class and communist movement, ardent internationalist Georgi Dimitrov.

The Bulgarian Communists and our entire people received with great joy and profound gratitude broad celebration of the Dimitrov birth centenary in the USSR, the country which during his battle against nazism at the Leipzig trial firmly protected him, extended a hand to him in a motherly manner and became his second motherland.

We are proud, the speaker said, that we are forging ahead shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet brothers and sisters along our common road to the glorious communist future. The words of Todor Zhivkov that "Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is not only friendship dating back centuries, that this friendship is for centuries ahead" sound with firm confidence and faith in the destinies of our peoples. While the present relations between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union set an example of socialist internationalism in action, our relations of tomorrow will no doubt set an example of communist brotherhood.

The speeches of Nikolay Tikhonov and Grisha Filipov were heard with great attention and received with applause.

The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

## Andropov, Gorbachev at Dinner

LD221922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The USSR Government gave a dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of Comrade Filipov, member of the Bulgarian CP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. President at the dinner on the Soviet side were Comrades Tikhonov, Andropov, Gorbachev, Demichev, Dolgikh, Rusakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, ministers of the USSR and other officials. Comrades Tikhonov and Filipov gave speeches at the dinner.

## Awards Presented

LD222018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Today Comrade Filipov presented Nilolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov with a jubilee medal celebrating the cententary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov. Medals were also presented to Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Ryzhkov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; and Komarov and Maltsev, first deputy ministers of the USSR.

Comrade Filipov visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. He observed a minute's silence in memory of the leader of the world proletariat and the founder of the first socialist state in the world. A wreath was laid at the Grave of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin wall. Comrade Filipov laid a wreath at the memorial to Georgi Dimitrov. The guest acquainted himself with the sights of the Kremlin; he visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Study and Apartment Museum in the Kremlin.

## Tikhonov, Filipov Sign Agreements

LD221634 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- Joint Soviet-Bulgarian documents were signed in the Grand Kremlin Palace today.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov, and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Grisha Filipov signed an agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria about organizing cooperation in production between enterprises of machine-building of the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

An agreement was also signed between the Government of the USSR and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in cooperation in prospecting for oil and gas on the continental shelf of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. For the USSR Government it was signed by chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Seme Skachkov, for the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria it was signed by Minister of Foreign Trade Khristo Khristov.

Present at the signing of the documents were deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, heads of a number of USSR ministries and departments and Bulgarian officials accompanying Grisha Filipov.

## Filipov Departs USSR

LD231129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Comrade Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, today left Moscow for home. He had been in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government on an official friendly visit.

At Vnukovo Airport Comrade Filipov was seen off warmly at the steps of the aircraft by Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Comrade Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary; and Comrade Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary. The guest was also seen off by other officials. Among those who saw him off were Zhulev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR, and representatives of the working people of Moscow.

The state flags of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the USSR were raised at the airport in honor of the guest. A guard of honor made up of troops of the Moscow garrison was formed up. The orchestra played the national anthems of the two countries.

Comrade Tikhonov and Filipov inspected a formation of Soviet servicemen.

The streets and squares which the cortege of vehicles, accompanied by a motorcycle escort, passed through on their way to the airport were decorated with the state flags of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Soviet Union and with banners of greetings.

GDR-USSR COOPERATION AGREEMENTS DISCUSSED

LD161512 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1250 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- Discussions on new agreements in the energy sector, the chemical industry, machine construction, the consumer goods industry and transport were at the center of the 30th meeting of the GDR-USSR joint government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation which began on Wednesday in Moscow. The agreements aim at the further determined realization of the specialization and cooperation program up to 1990, ar serve above all to comprehensively strengthen cooperation as the main path to the development of the national economies of both countries in the 1980's During the 30th meeting of the government commission control meetings on the state of realization of agreements previously concluded are taking place.

The government delegations from both countries are headed by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Leonid Konstandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

GDR'S SCHUERER COMMENTS ON MOSCOW TALKS

LD182042 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Jun 82

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The 30th session of the USSR-GDR intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended in Moscow today. A number of agreements were signed after the meeting. They envisage faster development of cooperation in science and technology and will help to further integrate the economies of the two countries. The commission paid particular attention to the production of consumer goods and the expansion of ties in agriculture, power engineering, chemical engineering and transport.

In an interview for Vremya, Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is leading the GDR delegation, highly appraised the results of the commission's work. We, he said, discussed extremely important questions of cooperation stemming from the accords reached between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Erich Honecker during their meeting in the Crimea last year. A close study of the documents signed today shows that they will facilitate the intensification of production; in other words, the economic strategy of the fraternal countries for the 1980's.

## CSSR'S KORCAK ADDRESSES FRIENDSHIP RALLY

LD201654 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] The traditional regional festival of peace and Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship took place in Brno-Lisen today. The Gottwald Valley, which is intimately linked with the name of this outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement was filled with more than 120,000 working people, citizens and youth. Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, said in his speech that people the world over are following the development of the international situation with ever greater anxiety and are stepping up their resolve to consolidate peace and prevent a war. The idea of peace is a permanent part of our life. It jointly shapes the purpose of our working effort and political endeavor. In the name of the triumph of life it is essential to use all opportunities to eliminate the danger of war, remove difficulties and obstacles step by step, and to strengthen peace and overcome antipeace tendencies. Today it is doubly valid, said Comrade Korcak, that it is not enough to merely talk about peace. What is needed are practical deeds. In our conditions this primarily means honest work for socialism, for the well-being of our homeland.

Aleksandr Botvin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, spoke about the Soviet Union's endeavor to preserve peace which is expressed in the Soviet memorandum submitted to the United Nations General Assembly second special session on disarmament.

The participants in the rally, who simultaneously voiced their pride at the working results achieved in the course of realizing the program set out by the 16th CPCZ Congress, sent letters to the CPCZ Central Committee and the Voronezhskaya Obkom, their twin town. They also approved a resolution addressed to the United Nations General Assembly special session on disarmament in which they call for an immediate discussion of the Soviet proposals, the only guarantee for the preservation of world peace.

## POLISH LEADERS VISIT SOVIET PAVILION AT POZNAN

PM171529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "At Poznan International Fair"]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jun -- Today is Soviet Union day at the International Fair in Poznan. The Soviet pavilion, which acquaints people with the achievements of the USSR and the Ukraine, was visited by Polish party and state leaders. They were greeted by I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the leader of the Soviet delegation at the Poznan fair.

The Polish leaders who visited the Soviet pavilion rated highly the USSR's exhibition, expressed heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet people for the economic assistance given to Poland at a difficult time for it and expressed the hope that cooperation would continue to develop and deepen to benefit the two fraternal countries.

This year the theme of the Soviet exhibition is linked to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union.

The displays reveal the content of mutually beneficial economic cooperation between the USSR and Poland and meet the requirements of the Polish national economy. Themes of Soviet-Polish economic cooperation are on display here. Visitors to the exhibition spend a long time at the model of the Warsaw subway which is being built with Soviet experts help, and at the measuring equipment and apparatus, vehicle components, atomic power station equipment and other industrial goods manufactured within the framework of cooperation with Polish enterprises.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF SEJM GROUP

## Delegation Visits Dushanbe

PM181439 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Parliamentarians Pay Visit"]

[Text] Dushanbe, 14 Jun -- A delegation of the Polish Sejm headed by Marshal of the Sejm S. Gucwa has spent 3 days in Tadzhikistan.

Today our Polish comrades called on M. Kholov, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The republic, S. Gucwa said, has achieved impressive successes in every sphere. They are testimony to the unity and friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union. The delegation head stressed that the meetings and conversations in Tadzhik soil have reflected the cordiality and good will of Soviet people, who appreciate Poland's present difficulties. We have loyal and dependable friends, he pointed out.

The delegation members laid flowers in front of the eternal flame commemorating those who fell in the fight to establish Soviet power and servicemen who fell in battle during World War II. The visitors toured the republic's exhibition of national economic achievements, an agricultural institute and a kolkhoz, and were shown the sights of the capital.

## Delegation Visits Armenia

GF191350 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Summary] Karlen Gambaryan, the secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, received the delegation of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] in Yerevan today. The delegation is composed of Rokoszewski, the director of the Press, Radio and Television Department of the PZPR Central Committee; Atlas, the director of the PZPR Central Committee Administration Department, [name and title as heard]; and first secretaries of [name indistinct] committees of PZPR. The delegation is on a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Gambaryan briefed the guests on the social and economic achievements of the Armenian SSR and on the activities of the republic's party organizations to verify the historic resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee's 26th Congress. Levon Manaseryan, the Armenian SSR chief of the Information and Foreign Relations Department, and Bagdasaryan, chief of [name indistinct] department of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, also attended the reception.

## Delegation Departs

PM221429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] A delegation of the Polish Sejm headed by S. Gucwa, marshal of the Sejm, left Moscow for Warsaw 16 June. It was in our country on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The guests were seen off at the airport by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; V.G. Lomonosov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department, and other officials, as well as S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

Before his departure S. Gucwa said in an interview for a TASS correspondent: We are taking away rich impressions of our stay in the land of the soviets and of the Soviet people, who are successfylly fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, greeting the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. It was with great satisfaction that the members of the delegation saw for themselves that our Soviet friends have an understanding attitude toward our day-to-day concerns and support the steps undertaken in Poland to normalize the situation in the country. Much has been achieved in cooperation between Polish and Soviet parliamentarians. The broad exchange of opinions and experience, the meeting and the talks which have taken place during this visit will enable Sejm deputies to work still more actively to strengthen Soviet-Polish relations in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres of life.

FRENCH-SOVIET SPACE MISSION GETS UNDER WAY

LD220806 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Paris June 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Shadrin reports: The forthcoming Soviet-French joint space mission is riveting close attention in France. This was borne out again by a meeting here of Vasiliy Lazarev, a pilot-cosmonaut awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union, who is staying here at the invitation of the France-USSR Friendship Society, with representatives of the French public and journalists.

"It is our great joy and honour to host a Soviet cosmonaut on the eve of the Soviet-French flight," said to a TASS correspondent Raphael Vahe, general secretary of the France-USSR Friendship Society. "The forthcoming mission marks the completion of another stage of French-Soviet cooperation and opens up new vistas before scientists and specialists of the two countries both in outer space exploration and in related fields such as communications, medicine and technology."

"We hope that successes in the sphere of scientific and technical cooperation will have a favourable effect on the entire package of bilateral relations," Raphael Vahe emphasised.

The Soviet cosmonaut dwelt in detail on preparations for the joint venture. He said that Soviet and French scientists and specialists have been working on methods to be used in the forthcoming experiments and on research equipment within the framework of bilateral agreements on cooperation in outer space exploration.

Speaking at the meeting, Soviet Ambassador to France Stepan Chervonenko emphasized that the joint space flight is the prototype of future international space expeditions. This experiment, he said, demonstrates that cooperation between people on earth leads to joint work in outer space involving representatives of the given countries.

Mission Crew Named

LD230848 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from the Baykonur spacedrome:

The first crew has been officially announced at a press conference 48 hours prior to the launch of the Soviet-French manned space mission. The crew includes Soviet spaceman Colonel Vladimir Dzhanibekov, 40, who has made two flights aboard the "Salyut-6" station, flight engineer Aleksander Ivanchenkov, who participated in the 140-day mission aboard the orbital station, and French pilot Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Loup Chretien.

Lieutenant-General of the Air Force Vladimir Shatalov, chief of the Soviet cosmonauts' training programmes, handed Jean-Loup Chretien during the press conference a certificate of France's first cosmonaut.

Preparations for Launch

LD221402 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Baykonur Launch Site June 22 TASS -- TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports:

The rocket booster with the spaceship which will carry the Soviet-French crew into space on Thursday was taken to the blastoff site early this morning. French journalists who arrived here to cover the liftoff joined the cosmodrome's test crews in seeing it off for the launch pad.

The countdown clock was started for another international expedition to conduct peaceful studies of outer space, Aleksey Leonov, deputy head of the cosmonaut training centre, told newsmen. Both crews completed the pre-liftoff inspection of the spaceship shortly before the rocket's departure for the launch pad from the assembly-and-testing shop. The shop's specialists had taken care of everything, taking into account and acting on every single suggestion or proposal coming from the spacemen, and Jean-Loup Chretien bid the following farewell to them in Russian: "We will not forget your hands of gold and your friendly hearts."

The atmosphere of friendship and good partnership also prevails at the Hotel Kosmonaut where both Soviet-French crews are staying before the mission.

Telephone links between Baykonur launch site and Moscow, Paris and the Star City are always busy. The mission control centre, supplying the latest news from the host crew aboard Salyut-7 orbiting station, reports that all equipment to be used in the forthcoming experiments is fit and ready and the menu for the festive dinner, which will be held on the evening of June 26, was selected.

Staff workers of the cosmonaut training centre have many warm parting words to say to the crews. French telephone operators provided a connection between Baykonur and the Paris-based families of Jean-Loup Chretien and Patrick Baudry.

"We are very happy, father, and very excited," 8-year-old Francois Chretien tells his father.

"I am also excited but with joy," answers Jean-Loup Chretien. "On the whole, as they say in Paris, I have no problem."

MELNIKOV WARNS OF NUCLEAR SHADOW OVER SCANDINAVIA

LD200716 Moscow TASS in English 0636 GMT 20 Jun 82

["For Europe's Nuclear-Free North" -- TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow June 20 TASS -- Matters of security in Europe's north and the task of establishing a nuclear-free zone there was one of the main subjects at a meeting of representatives of the social democratic parties and trade union associations of Norway, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, and Iceland in the Norwegian city of Sandfjord, Igor Melnikov writes in today's PRAVDA.

The meeting in Sandfjord confirmed the indisputable truth that in our days when the clouds of a nuclear threat have thickened over mankind, it is little to speak of peace, it is essential to tackle concrete and practical deeds, the commentary stresses. The key task now is to lower the nuclear confrontation in Europe, confrontation which has reached dangerous levels. The continent's north should not remain aloof from these efforts; although nuclear weapons are not deployed there, the weapons' ominous shadow overhangs the region.

In Norway NATO strategists plan to station heavy military equipment for U.S. troops, to improve the network of airfields and radar stations which can be used for ensuring nuclear attacks, too, the commentary says. In the event of a "crisis situation" provision is made for the air-lifting of U.S. and British troops to Denmark. The air-lifting does not rule out the troops' provision with nuclear weapons. And finally, the flight paths of new U.S. nuclear missiles which the Pentagon is planning to deploy in the British Isles from 1983 and target them at the USSR would run across the air space of Scandinavian states. The ruling circles of the USA, NATO military strategists and their apologists in Scandinavian countries take up a highly negative attitude to the idea of nuclear-free zones, including that in Europe's north. However, the movement for the removal of nuclear danger and for disarmament grows irrepressibly, breaking the designs of the NATO men. The striving to implement plans for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Europe's north, is growing, too.

BELGIAN EDITOR OF SAMIZDAT INTERVIEWED

PM271403 [Editorial Report] Brussels LE SOIR in French on 25 May carries on page 5 a 2,500-word Pol Mathil interview with Anthony de Meeus, Belgian editor of CAHIERS DU SAMIZDAT, a publication which has appeared 10 times a year for the past 10 years and publishes dissident Soviet literature. According to De Meeus the publication, which aims to inform the West about dissident thinking in the Soviet Union, has at least been partly successful. He says that efforts are made to check the authenticity of the material received: "We know the channels or at least part of the route by which the documents reach us." He says that several Western embassies in Moscow subscribe to the Belgian publication and presumably receive it through their diplomatic pouches. De Meeus denies that the dissident movement in the Soviet Union has been crushed and says that although some leaders have been arrested "the human reserves are almost unlimited," adding: "We have just received the February 1982 issue of the independent trade union SMOT's bulletin, whereas all its known leaders had been arrested well before that." De Meeus says that the publication's main target is Western public opinion rather than governments and he cites some of the current issues being investigated by the CAHIERS DU SAMIZDAT, including the alleged use of political prisoners to build the gas pipeline to bring Soviet gas to Western Europe and the allegation that there are concentration camps for handicapped people.

USSR-GREECE COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

LD082100 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow 8 June TASS -- The first session of the intergovernmental commission on the development of economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Greece opened today in Moscow.

"The forming of the commission is a new, important stage in the development of all-round ties between the two countries," a TASS correspondent was told by chairman of the Soviet part of the commission, Deputy Foreign Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Aleksey Manzhulo. "This step reflects not only a considerable level of trade that has already been reached by our countries but also the striving of both the Soviet Union and Greece to look for new forms and ways of further development of cooperation in the sphere of trade, economy, industry, science and technology."

According to Soviet statistics, within the past two years alone the volume of trade between the USSR and Greece went up by 160 percent to reach 637 million roubles (about 900 million dollars) worth in 1981.

The Soviet Union supplies Greece with oil and oil products, power equipment and other types of equipment, chemicals, sawn timber and other products Greece needs. The USSR buys from Greece mostly fruit, tobacco and other staple Greek exports.

Soviet experts are of the opinion that prospects for further development of trade are very favourable. Thus for instance, in the first four months of 1982 the USSR bought from Greece 90 thousand tons of citric fruit, an increase of one-third of the volume of citric fruit purchased last year. The Soviet foreign trade association Promsyryeimport signed early this year a large contract with Greek firms to buy from Greece rolled ferrous metals and pipes.

To make Soviet-Greek trade more stable, the commission is discussing the possibilities of drafting a programme of long-term cooperation in the economic, industrial, scientific and technological spheres. This programme could help take into consideration to a greater degree in national plans of economic and social development each other's interests and possibilities.

Closer cooperation is possible, specifically, in energetics, in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, in ship repair, in agriculture, in the food and other industries.

Taking part in the negotiations are representatives of many Soviet organizations: the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the State Committee for External Economic Relations, the State Committee for Science and Technology, the Foreign Ministry, the State Planning Committee, heads of some foreign trade associations -- Soyuzgazetksport, Sudoimport, Energomasheksport.

KUNA: 'ARAB VOLUNTEERS' LEAVE MOSCOW FOR BEIRUT

LD221708 Kuwait KUNA in English 1625 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 22 KUNA — The first batch of Arab volunteers left here Tuesday for Beirut to join the Lebanese-Palestinian resistance [word indistinct] Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

The 80-man batch, which will head for Beirut via Damascus, includes doctors, engineers and students resident in the Soviet Union.

U.S. NAVAL FORCE CONCENTRATION IN MEDITERRANEAN

LD221928 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Washington June 22 TASS -- Demonstrating its support for the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the United States has concentrated a big naval force in the eastern Mediterranean. Four big aircraft-carrying groups, a total of 52 naval vessels have been sent to the shores of Lebanon. This is the largest concentration of U.S. military might in that area since the Israeli aggression against the Arab countries in 1973.

The concentration of the U.S. naval force in the eastern Mediterranean began before the start of the Israeli thrust into Lebanon. Observers see that as another confirmation of the fact that Washington was informed about the aggression prepared by the Tel Aviv military against the neighbor Lebanon.

REAGAN, BEGIN DISCUSS INVASION OF LEBANON

'War Council'

LD221202 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Washington June 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports:

Local commentators described the talks held here between United States President Reagan and Israeli Premier Begin as a "war council."

Judging from public pronouncements by the leaders of the two countries, a thorough discussion was held in the White House of the progress of the American-Israeli military aggression in Lebanon. It showed that Washington and Tel Aviv seek to liquidate the Palestine Liberation organization, to place into office in Lebanon a puppet regime subservient to the United States and Israel and to include it into the notorious Camp David process.

Israel expects to "make secure" its northern flank just as it did before in the south as a result of the collusion with the As-Sadat regime. This would untie Tel Aviv's hands for intensification of the terror against other Arab countries and for the implementation of long-standing expansionist ambitions to set up a "greater Israel."

President Reagan's statements after the talks with Begin have shown that the United States administration wholly and entirely subscribes to the designs of the Israeli Zionists.

Premier Begin in turn bluntly intimated that Israel would not withdraw its troop from Lebanon until a government suiting Israel and its transatlantic patron would be set up which would sign a "peace treaty" with Israel patterned on Israeli-Egyptian separate deal.

A senior administration spokesman said that the setting up of a "peace-keeping force" in the south of Lebanon was discussed in the talks. Observers assessed this as an indication that Washington was conditioning public opinion for the dispatch of more military contingents to the Middle East.

The results of the American-Israeli talks have once again exposed the hypocrisy of Washington's propaganda campaign in defence of human rights and international law and order, its role as the main inspirer and organizer of Tel Aviv's crimes against the Arab peoples.

Reagan Approval

LD222128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1844 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has received Israeli Prime Minister Begin at the White House. This meeting, which took place to the accompaniment of the Israel invasion of Lebanon, has confirmed that the United States and Israel are in open collusion, and that the criminal activities on Lebanese territory were prepared by Tel Aviv in advance in close cooperation with Washington.

The report of this meeting shows that the United States supports Israel's crude aggression both politically and militarily and that President Reagan actually approves of the outrages which the Israeli military is committing on the Lebanese territory it occupies. Reagan's statement says that Israel is carrying out an invasion of a sovereign country allegedly in order to free itself of terrorism. Reagan went on to say that the United States and Israel have agreed that Israel must not be the target of an attack from the north. But surely no attack was made on Israel. Of course not. This is a hypocritical argument. The whole world knows that Israel carried out an attack, violating the existing borders and territorial integrity of a neighboring sovereign state. In these circumstances they are hypocritically saying that Israel must not be the target of an attack from the north.

In his turn Begin called the talks fruitful. In this way he tried to prove -- contrary to the facts -- that Israel supposedly did not invade Lebanon and does not want to [word indistinct] Lebanese soil. At the same time the Israeli prime minister said that he will not withdraw his troops from Lebanese territory until a government is set up in that country which is acceptable to Israel and the United States. What further proof is needed of aggression and occupation of Lebanese territory? And is it not Israeli troops who are occupying the Golan Heights which belong to Syria? Is it not they who are trampling on Arab land on the West Bank of the Jordan?

The development of combat operations was determined by the invasion of Lebanese territory by eight Israeli armored divisions and five motorized brigades. It was precisely Israeli troops who captured a considerable portion of Lebanese territory and who are now preparing to storm Beirut.

As they say, you can't make ends meet. Whatever President Reagan and along with him former terrorists and now Israeli Prime Minister Begin may say, the responsibility for the crimes which are now being committed on Lebanese soil is borne by both of them.

In the light of the events in Lebanon global claims of the United States are once again confirmed, including the consolidation and expansion of its positions in the Near and Middle East.

U.S.-ISRAELI COLLUSION IN LEBANON CONDEMNED

Joint Responsibility

LD221842 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 22 Jun 82

["Criminal Collusion" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

President Ronald Reagan and Israeli Premier Menahem Begin were parting after a three-hour talk and cordially shaking their hands on the lawn in front of the White House. A correspondent of the ABC television company euphorically commented on that scene: "It seems apparent that the USA and Israel are pursuing the same objectives in Lebanon."

He could not say better! As the USA and Israel are really pursuing the same objectives: They are trying to route the Palestine Liberation Organization and remove it as a military-political factor from the Middle East, to withdraw the Palestinian issue from the order of the day of the Middle East settlement, perpetuate the Israeli occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan River, Gaza sector and the Golan Heights. As far as Lebanon is concerned, they are bent on nothing less than partitioning that country and occupying a part of its territory by a so-called "international force" whose backbone will be made up following the Sinai example, from American interventionist troops. They are also planning to replace the Beirut government with American-Israeli placemen, who will be ready to sign with Israel a "peace treaty" following the Camp David model.

It is in the name of implementing these criminal designs that a 80-thousand strong Israeli Army equipped with sophisticated weapons, which are incessantly and lavishly supplied from the USA, launched an attack against Lebanon tormented and weakened by the unending piratic raids of the Zionist militarists. The victims of that monstrous act of international piracy number tens of thousands. The destructions in peaceful Lebanese towns and villages, Palestinian refugee camps are still to be counted. But "the United States," as U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig declared for everybody to hear, does not feel unhappy about what is going on in Lebanon now. To be more precise, they in Washington are rubbing hands in satisfaction, preparing to reap the fruits of Israeli crimes.

This "reaping fruits" was discussed at the White House, where the Israeli premier and the U.S. President -- the aggressor and its accomplice -- met. Thus, as the New York TIMES put it, Reagan's most important meeting during his stay in the White House has borne out the fact that there is direct collusion between Washington and Tel Aviv on Lebanon. This is the only explanation of the persistent and groundless attempts by the American President to protect its ally, to justify the outrages perpetrated by the Israeli military on the Lebanese soil by the far-fetched pretext of "defence from terrorism", to substantiate its expansionist plans vis-a-vis Lebanon by the striving to "fence off" Israel from "an attack from the north." It is truly hard to imagine a more crying distortion of the generally-known facts!

Reagan went so far as to claim that Israel did not even plan to invade Lebanon, forgetting that one of his own closest aides had admitted in public that Washington was informed about Israel's intention to advance for a distance of "only" 25 miles inside Lebanon.

The statements by leading American politicians do not tally with one another, as they are attempting to manipulate public opinion according to their own idea. There is no denying that it is precisely on the basis of the Camp David policy, which was conceived and is pursued by joint efforts, and drawing on all-round support of the USA that Israel has crudely flouted the sovereign rights of the Arab peoples and launched an impudent act of aggression.

And whatever President Reagan might say in according a hospitable welcome to his "best friend", professional terrorist Begin, who way back in 1948 stained his hands with the blood of 250 peaceful residents of the Palestinian village of Deir-Yasin, both partners in the agreement on "strategic cooperation" -- Tel Aviv and Washington -- will bear all responsibility for the crimes being perpetrated on the Lebanese soil now.

U.S. Prior Knowledge

LD191850 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 19 Jun 82

["Aggression of 'Strategic Allies'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- Washington has made quite a few efforts in the political and propaganda fields during these days of trial for the Arab peoples to prove that the United States "is not involved" in the Israeli aggression. The statements that the White House "did not know" about the attack that was in the making are cynical and hypocritical There is every indication that it both knew about it and approved of it. Moreover, what we are witnessing today is the implementation of the plans of a joint American Israeli aggression. This is said by Albert Vlasov in the newspaper IZVESTIYA today in connection with the continued Israeli aggression in Lebanon. A number of foreign political observers have noted that it was not by chance that Begin timed the attack on Lebanon to coincide with the meeting of the "seven" in Versailles. He knew in advance that he had nothing to fear either from the United States or from allies. Washington tried to avoid publicly denouncing Tel Aviv. When the Israeli troops unleashed their aggression, Reagan sent the Israeli premier a letter "pervaded with a spirit of understanding and friendship."

As a result of the impunity enjoyed by the aggressor, the article stresses, for the first time in the history of the United Nations armed forces, those of Israel, perpetrated an aggression against a sovereign state and invaded its territory by passing through the positions of U.N. armed forces stationed there.

Pointing out that the U.S. administration is constantly on the look-out for possibilities to station the forward detachment of its "Rapid Deployment Force" in the Middle East on a permanent basis, the author of the article stresses direct military and political contacts between the United States and Israel and the coordination and implementation of their joint plans.

Tashkent Commentary

GF201650 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 19 June carries a station observer's commentary entitled "Aggression Against Lebanon." The radio states that reports from Lebanon indicate that Israel's aggression against that country is continuing at full swing. It adds: "The latest reports have exposed the identities of those who are aggressive. Also exposed are the crimes committed by the aggressors. Over 30,000 people have either been killed or wounded in Lebanon. A total of 10,000 people have been [words indistinct] and a total of 800,000 people have become (?homeless)."

Accusing Israel of committing war crimes in Lebanon, the radio holds the view that the crimes referred to are being committed with the support of the United States. The radio adds: "The United States has opposed an UN resolution criticizing the Israeli aggression. Meanwhile, it will be recalled that it continues to supply Israel with aircraft and technological and military equipment."

Noting that Washington intends to strengthen its military existence in the Middle East, the radio claims: "Washington's intention is to place its military forces in Lebanon under the guise of a multinational force. (?This) will give Washington an opportunity to force Arab countries to cooperate with imperialism.

"This was all taking place even as President Reagan took the stand at a UN meeting on disarmament and strengthening [works indistinct] to deliver an address on maintaining world peace. All this has been going on at a time when UN resolutions describing troops which have entered Lebanon as aggressors have been irresponsibly rejected by Israel's guardian."

The radio claims that the world has been infuriated by Israel's action against Lebanon and draws attention to the fact that developments of such a nature in the Middle East and other regions close to the southern borders of the Soviet Union are contrary to Soviet interests. It adds that this state of affairs has been voiced in a Soviet statement during the week on developments on Lebanon.

The radio concludes: "The Soviet Government has proposed the immediate adoption of measures for terminating aggression and securing the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. The Soviet Union has not sided with the Arabs by merely issuing statements alone. It has done so on the basis of effective moves. It has fulfilled all its obligations for establishing peace in the Middle East."

U.S. POLICY IN MIDEAST, SOUTHERN AFRICA COMPARED

LD230130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The U.S. administration is using the Namibian problem for crude interference in the internal affairs of Angola. As REUTER agency reports, the American special envoy, former CIA Deputy Director Walters, tried during a recent tour of African countries to force the leaders of the Frontline States to accept the provocative idea, put forward by Washington, of linkage between a settlement in Namibia and withdrawal of the Cuban military contingent from Angola.

As you know, the reason why the Cuban servicemen were sent to and are now in Angola, at the request of the Government of Angola, was to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the republic against the aggression of the Republic of South Africa and against subversion directed from outside, particularly by the United States. The actions of Angola and Cuba are in full conformity with the familiar clause of the UN Charter on the right of any state to individual and collective self-defense. The Government of the People's Republic of Angola has repeatedly stated that the withdrawal of the Cuban military contingent will be undertaken when the threat to the security of the country is eliminated. However, the racist regime of the South African Republic, with the connivance of the Reagan administration, has essentially unleashed a veritable war against People's Angola. It has occupied part of the southern territory of the country and is now trying to create some kind of buffer state there. Moreover, the aggressive actions against Angola are conducted from the territory of Namibia, which is illegally occupied by the South African regime. This is done under the pretext of pursuing terrorists, which is what the racists of Pretoria call the Namibian patriots fighting for the freedom and independence of their country.

One cannot help noting that the situation that has arisen in southern Africa as a result of the provocative actions of Pretoria and its transoceanic allies is essentially analogous to that which has been created now in the Middle East, where the Israeli aggressors, with the blessing of Washington, believe they have the right to perpetrate veritable brigandage in Lebanon, also under the pretext of destroying terrorists. As in the Middle East, so in southern Africa, the present U.S. administration, encouraging the aggressors, pursues one and the same aim: subversion of the national liberation movement and strengthening of its own positions on these regions, which Washington has declared vitally important to U.S. interests.

Washington and Pretoria do not desire the true independence of Namibia. They do not want the strengthening of Angola and other Frontline States that give aid and support to the Namibian patriots. That is why they are trying to implement the notorious policy of linking the Namibian and Angolan questions. This can do nothing to promote a normalization of the situation in southern Africa.

GROMYKO GREETS SENEGAL'S FOREIGN MINISTER

PM181449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Telegrams Exchanged"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and M. Niasse, Senegalese minister of state for foreign affairs, have exchanged congratulatory telegrams marking the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Republic of Senegal.

The telegrams express the hope that friendly relations between the two countries will continue to develop in the interests of the people of the Soviet Union and Senegal and greater world stability.

## KISELEV-LED DELEGATION MEETS WITH BRAZILIANS

### Address to Congress

LD212250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Correspondant Mikhail Maydrov report]

[Text] An Aeroflot IL-62 plane landed at Brasilia airport bringing the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Tikhon Yakovlevich Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The guests met with Brazil National Congress deputies and other officials. Addressing them, Tikhon Yakovlevich Kiselev underlined the importance of continuing interparliamentary links between the two countries. The head of the Soviet delegation said that the Soviet people feel friendship and respect toward the Brazilian people. Relations between our countries are based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. The Soviet Union aims at expanding cooperation with Brazil, which is in the interests of both peoples and serves the cause of world peace.

Greeting the Soviet parliamentary delegation Dos Santos, first vice president of the National Congress of Brazil Chamber of Deputies, said:

[Begin Dos Santos recording in Portuguese with superimposed Russian translation] The Brazilian people have warm feelings for the Soviet people. This is why we welcome this visit of Soviet parliamentarians which will serve to strengthen further relations between our countries. [end recording]

### Talk With Foreign Minister

LD221632 Moscow Domestic Television 1300 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Brasilia: The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Kiselev, member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party, in Brazil on an official friendly visit, has been received by Marchezan, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress. The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation has also been received by Passarinho, chairman of the National Congress and chairman of the Federal Senate. Comrade Kiselev, head of the delegation, conveyed an invitation to the leadership of the National Congress from the USSR Supreme Soviet to send a parliamentary delegation to the Soviet Union on an official visit. The invitation was gratefully received.

The Soviet delegation met with Brazil's Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro. The two sides discussed the current situation in the world and also the state of and prospects for Soviet-Brazilian relations. The discussion was held in a constructive, businesslike atmosphere.

## SOVETSKAYA KULTURA CITES CUBAN CHARGES ON CIA

PM180851 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 11 June carries on page 7 a 2,000-word Havana dispatch entitled "Nicolas (Sirgado)'s Wristwatch" by special correspondent V. Kucherov. Kucherov reports a conversation with (Sirgado), a Cuban counterintelligence officer, who describes alleged CIA involvement in waging "bacteriological and chemical war" against Cuba as well as other forms of anti-Cuban subversion including the destruction in flight of a Cuban passenger aircraft which forms the theme of a second Kucherov Havana dispatch entitled, "Midday Over Barbados," carried on pages 6-7 of SOVETSKAYA KULTURA on 15 June. In the latter report, Kucherov describes an encounter between a "Venezuelan journalist" and those allegedly responsible for the aircraft explosion, who openly proclaim their anticommunist view and are termed "U.S. special service people" by Kucherov.

## GROMYKO RETURNS TO USSR AFTER UN SESSION

### Departs New York

LD230404 Moscow TASS in English 0346 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 23 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who led the Soviet delegation to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, left New York on June 22.

### Met at Moscow Airport

LD230742 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, June 23 (TASS) -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko returned from New York to Moscow today. He headed the USSR'S delegation to the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament.

At Moscow airport he was met by Comrade Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of defense; Comrade Ponomarev, Politburo candidate member and CPSU Central Committee secretary; Comrade Maltsev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; USSR deputy ministers of foreign affairs and other officials.

## CPSU'S RASHIDOV ATTENDS TASHKENT MEETING

LD221340 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The Tashkent party aktiv held a meeting today to discuss the results of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum and the tasks of the local party organization in light of its decisions.

Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and other speakers noted that guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the directions and recommendations of Comrade Brezhnev, the workers in Tashkent have been increasing their contribution to the development of the agro-industrial complex. Special attention is also being paid to ideological support for the party measures designed to implement the Food Program.

## ARMENIAN COMMUNIST PARTY HOLDS PLENUM

GF221604 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Names and titles as heard]

[Summary] A plenum of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee was held today. The plenum reviewed the results and resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee May 1982 plenum, Comrade Brezhnev's proposals on the Soviet Union Food Program through 1990 and means for its verification and the problems of the Armenian SSR party organizations. Comrade Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the plenum. An exchange of views on Demirchyan's speech took place in which the following participated: Arutyunyan, first secretary of Razdan party committee; Saakyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Trade Unions; Tardzhumanyan, Armenian SSR minister of agriculture; Oganesyan, first secretary of the Artashat party committee; Mkrtchyan, first secretary of the Artik party committee; Yeganyan, [title indistinct]; Tatevosyan, Armenian SSR minister of rural construction; Badyan, first secretary of the Sisian party committee; Turyan, first secretary of Armenian SSR Komsomol; and (Karpertyan), chairman of the Yekhegnadzor Soviet Executive Committee.

The plenum adopted decisions on the problems reviewed. Comrade Demirchyan again delivered a speech at the end of the plenum. With this the plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee concluded its work.

LITHUANIAN CC MEETS TO DISCUSS FOOD PROGRAM

LD222020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] A plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee was held in Vilnius today. Those taking part discussed the results of the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the republic party organization concerning the conclusions from the report by Leonid Illich Brezhnev, the USSR Food Program up to 1990 and measures for implementing it. A report was made at the plenum by Comrade Grishkyavichus, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party. He noted tht the Food Program poses the Lithuanian SSR with the task of deepening the specialization of agriculture in stock-breeding production, of ensuring in the 11th 5-Year Plan an average annual production of 500,000-520,000 tons of meat and 2.8-2.9 million tons of milk. The report and the speeches disclosed large reserves at the disposal of the agrarian-industrial complex of the Lithuanian SSR.

GAPUROV PRESENTS BANNER TO BAYRAM-ALISKIY RAYON

GF221843 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] For its high production of cotton and fine-fiber cotton in 1981, Bayram-Aliskiy Rayon has been pronounced a victor in the all-union socialist emulation and has been awarded the Order of Red Banner by the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and [words indistinct]. During a ceremonial meeting held today, Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, presented the order to the representatives of the rayon's agricultural workers.

On behalf of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Turkmen Council of Ministers, he warmly congratulated all the rayon's agricultural workers for the victory in the all-union socialist emulation and wished them robust health, happiness and further success in labor. Comrade Gapurov detailed the tasks of the workers in fulfilling the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the recommendations and instructions emerging the speech delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the USSR 1982-1990 Food Program at that plenum. He expressed his conviction that the rayon's agricultural workers will exert maximum efforts to further increase the production of not only cotton but also heat, milk and other livestock products.

Addressing the meeting, Bayram-Aliskiy Raykom First Secretary (Belliyev) and others expressed their assurance that the rayon's agricultural workers will react to the high appraisal with selfless labor, will [word indistinct] cultivation of cotton, corn, vegetables and fodder and will spare no effort to successfully fulfill the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the Food Program.

ALIYEV ATTENDS POETRY FESTIVAL IN BAKU

LD222248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Excerpts] A poetry festival of the peoples of the USSR devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR has begun in Baku. The opening ceremony was held in the Lenin Palace. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic took part in it.

PERM SPORTS SCANDAL RESULTS IN DISMISSALS

PM221127 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Jun 82 p 1

[Report by V. Smirnov, chairman of the RSFSR Sports Committee: "A Postscript to the Report 'Drunken Knockout'"]

[Text] The article entitled "Drunken Knockout" carried in the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on 28 March 1982 has been discussed by the RSFSR Sports Committee, those comrades with responsibility for the relevant work sections have been given stern warnings, and instructions have been given to improve political education work among sportsmen and coaches at coaching sessions and in competition and to monitor more closely the activities of local physical culture and sports organizations.

The article was discussed at an expanded plenum of the All-Russian Boxing Federation in which representatives from 45 oblasts, krays and ASSRS and all RSFSR voluntary sporting society councils and departments took part. A decision was adopted to examine the questions raised in the report article at local federation sessions and to outline measures to improve political education work among sportsmen and coaches.

The Permskiy Komsomol Obkom Bureau and the oblast sports committee collegium adopted a joint resolution on the contents of the article stating that: "Yu. A. Podshivalov, senior boxing coach at the School of Advanced Sports Skills, has been dismissed for misconduct in forging documents and for substandard training work. A recommendation that he be stripped of his 'Merited USSR Coach' title has been submitted to the USSR Sports Committee. G.N. Gyldin, senior coach on the oblast 'Spartak' voluntary sports society council, has been severely reprimanded for consuming alcoholic beverages during working hours and for substandard training work. A month earlier he was stripped of his senior coach status. Candidate master of sport for boxing V. Yefremov has been disqualified for being drunk and disorderly. V. Z. Alabin has been dismissed from his post as director of the School Advanced Sports Skills for maladministration of the coaching and training process and for gross violation of financial discipline."

Sportsmen and coaches in Permskaya Oblast have had a letter published in the oblast newspaper ZVEZDA sharply condemning the behavior described in the article "Drunken Knockout" and suggesting ways of eradicating these negative phenomena.

SOVIET DISSIDENTS ARRESTED IN MOSCOW

NC221255 Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, June 22 (AFP) -- Three Soviets accused of being dissidents of the clandestine "SMOT" union or publishing works banned in the Soviet Union have been arrested here, a dissident source said.

The arrests last Thursday of Vladimir Gerchuni, Valery Senderov and Nikolay Ukhanov were directly linked to moves last April by the Soviet security agency the KGB against religious groups, friends of the dissidents said.

Mr Gerchuni, 51, arrested for the first time in 1949 for political reasons, served 10 years in prison and then was arrested again in 1969 and interned in a psychiatric hospital.

He wrote a book about this which was published in the West in 1971.

Mr Senderov, 30, reportedly is on the executive committee of the banned SMOT union. During a search of his home police reportedly seized documents concerning SMOT and Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union as well as copies of the clandestine magazine "Chronicle of Current Events".

Mr Ukhanov, who tried to stop police searching his apartment, was sentenced to 10 days in prison for hooliganism.

HUNGER STRIKER TELLS OF ATTEMPT TO EMIGRATE

PM211507 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Jun 82 p 15

[Nigel Wade dispatch: "More Russians Resort to Hunger Strikes in Fight for Freedom"]

[Excerpts] Moscow, [no date as published] -- Soviet citizens who have been denied permission to join their spouses in the West are making increasing use of the hunger strike weapon as they struggle desperately for freedom.

Despite clauses in the 1975 Helsinki human rights accords which call for the reunification of families divided between East and West, a growing number of Russians with wives or husbands abroad have gone on hunger strike after repeatedly being refused emigration papers.

Mr Sergey Petrov, 29, has been on a water only regime since June for permission to join his wife, Virginia Johnson, 24 who lives in the United States.

The couple met when she a student in Moscow. Mr Petrov, a freelance photographer, found many of his regular sources of work in Moscow closed to him as soon as it became known he had applied to emigrate.

He has taught me photography and I asked him last week to write down the reasons which led him to stop eating and also to apply to renounce his Soviet citizenship.

Looking pale and weak but still on his feet, he brought me this moving account of his developing confrontation with the Soviet authorities. His is a fairly typical case and a depressing one, as he explains in his own English.

"The most part of my life I lived as ordinary Soviet man. So how could it happen that now I am on a hunger strike demanding exit visa and two months ago I asked the Soviet Government to cancel my Soviet citizenship?

"Now when I look at my past, I think I always wanted to be independent. I wanted to have independent convictions, thoughts, and I wanted to control my life myself.

"In 1976, right after I had graduated from university, I left a scientific career and became a freelance photographer, one of the few occupations in the Soviet Union which gives relatively independent social position. I worked along, specialising in taking pictures of art treasures and old architecture for Soviet publications.

"But what was more important, as a freelance, I didn't have to go to regular propaganda meetings and gatherings which are necessary for most Soviet people.

"The real goal of these meetings is not to make people believe propaganda stuff but to have them show the authorities and each other that they are obedient and ready to repeat and do anything, no matter what they really think about what's going on in the Soviet Union.

"I was free from that and my mind started to develop independently. By that time I met foreigners, mostly Americans. Many became my good friends.

"I have to explain that Russians are not used to foreigners. They are afraid to meet them because it can cause a lot of troubles for a Soviet citizen when he had contacts with foreigners.

"I wasn't afraid to talk honestly with anybody. So foreigners became normal people for me, with all their problems, worries and joys, a long time before I met my wife, Virginia Johnson, an American.

"She came to Moscow as an exchange student to learn Russian in 1980. Last spring she graduated from Duke University and is now at law school in North Carolina.

"We fell in love and next time when Jenny came to Moscow in February, 1981, we got married. Our decision to go to the U.S. and settle there was obvious for us. Jenny has a big family in America and nothing to do in the Soviet Union.

"My mother and I have no relatives in the Soviet Union. In the U.S. I could have much more possibilities as a photographer. Nothing held my mother and me here.

"So, in March, 1981, I asked Soviet authorities for exit visa to go to the U.S. to my wife for permanent family reunfication.

"But Soviet authorities didn't let me go even if it contradicts the Helsinki agreement. I have never seen my wife since she left Moscow after our wedding.

"Soviet authorities said I had been refused for the reason of security. (More than five years ago Petrov was assigned for three months to a scientific research institute connected with secret work.)

"I tried to follow their rules for more than a year. I gathered piles of necessary papers, submitted them in applications, waited months and months only to find out by chance that I had been refused long before but they simply forgot or didn't want to inform me.

"I decided that I had had enough and I wrote a letter to the Supreme Soviet (parliament) with a request to cancel my Soviet citizenship. I pointed to the contradiction between my right as a Soviet citizen to have a family, which is guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution, and my real situation. I don't want to be a citizen of a country which is so cruel to its people."

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS MEDICAL WORKER'S DAY

LD182036 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Jun 82

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Our country will celebrate Medical Worker's Day on 20 June. A festive meeting has been held at the Bolshoy Theater to mark this professional holiday. In the presidium were Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee; leaders of ministries and departments, scientists, doctors and representatives of the public. Comrade Burenkov, USSR minister of health, delivered a report. The participants in the festive meeting gave an assurance that medical workers would devote all their strength, experience and knowledge to the struggle for the health of Soviet people.

LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF ACTOR CHIRKOV

PM091243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 82 p 3

[Obituary of Boris Petrovich Chirkov]

[Excerpts] Soviet art has suffered a grave loss. Boris Petrovich Chirkov, outstanding Soviet theater and cinema figure, member of the CPSU, Hero of Socialist Labor, USSR people's artist, winner of the USSR and RSFSR State Prizes, and artiste of Moscow's N.V. Gogol drama theater, has died suddenly aged 81.

G.P. Chirkov was born in 1901 in the village of Lozovaya-Pavlovka in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, M.V. Zimyanin, V.N. Makeyev, R.F. Dementyeva, A.A. Yepishev, S.G. Lapin, Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, V.F. Shauro, G.M. Markov, B.N. Pastukhov, V.F. Promyslov, F.T. Yermash, V.I. Kochemasov, L.A. Kulidzhanov, T.N. Khrennikov, S.A. Gerasimov, Ye.N. Gogoleva, B.G. Golubovskiy, A.A. Goncharov, L.Z. Trauberg, O.N. Yefremov, Ye.V. Melentyev, M.V. Pashkov, N.A. Ponomarev, A.M. Roganov, A.V. Romanov, S.I. Rostitskiy, V.V. Sanayev, N.Ya. Sychev, G.A. Tovstonogov, S.P. Tumanova, I.Ye. Kheyfits, M.I. Tsarev.

## USSR INDUSTRIAL FIGURES FOR JANUARY-MAY

PM230901 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25, June 82, signed to press 14 Jun p 4

[Unattributed report: "USSR Industry in the First 5 Months of 1982"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received the following USSR Central Statistical Administration figures on the results of industry's work during January-May 1982.

The volume of industrial production during January-May 1982 increased by 2.6 percent against the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity for the same period increased by 1.9 percent.

The January-May plan for the volume of output sales was 101 percent fulfilled. The plan was fulfilled by all industrial ministries and union republics.

For individual ministries, fulfillment of the plan for total production volume and production and labor productivity growth rates were:

| All-union and union republic ministries and departments | Percentage fulfillment of 5-month output volume plan | January-May 1982 as percentage of January-May 1981 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Production volume | Labor productivity |
| Power and Electrification | 100.7 | 103 | 101 |
| Oil Industry | 100.7 | 101 | 99 |
| Oil Refining and Petrochemical Industry | 100.7 | 101 | 100.8 |
| Gas Industry | 102 | 106 | 105 |
| Coal Industry | 102 | 100.9 | 99 |
| Ferrous Metallurgy | 100.2 | 99.6 | 99 |
| Nonferrous Metallurgy | 100.9 | 99.8 | 99 |
| Chemical Industry | 101 | 102 | 101 |
| Production of Mineral Fertilizers | 101 | 105 | 103 |
| Power Machine Building | 104 | 111 | 110 |
| Heavy and Transport Machine Building | 102 | 104 | 104 |
| Electrical Equipment Industry | 103 | 105 | 105 |
| Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building | 102 | 107 | 107 |
| Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry | 104 | 109 | 108 |
| Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems | 102 | 107 | 107 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Automotive Industry | 103 | 105 | 104 |
| Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building | 103 | 105 | 105 |
| Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production | 103 | 109 | 106 |
| Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building | 102 | 108 | 108 |
| Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances | 103 | 106 | 105 |
| Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry | 104 | 105 | 105 |
| Construction Materials Industry | 102 | 100.6 | 100.7 |
| Light Industry | 102 | 99.8 | 100.8 |
| Food Industry | 102 | 106 | 106 |
| Fruit and Vegetable Farming | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| Meat and Dairy Industry | 101 | 98 | 98 |
| Fish Industry | 103 | 103 | 104 |
| Procurements | 103 | 102 | 101 |
| Medical Industry | 100.8 | 106 | 105 |
| Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry | 102 | 107 | 105 |

For machine building ministries, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Procurements and the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, which have fully transferred to the planning and assessment of activity in terms of normative net production, the statistics are cited in accordance with the plan in terms of this indicator.

| Republic | Percentage fulfillment of the 5-month output sales plan | January-May 1982 as percentage of January-May 1981 in terms of production volume |
|---|---|---|
| RSFSR | 101 | 102 |
| Ukraine | 101 | 102 |
| Belorussia | 102 | 105 |
| Uzbekistan | 102 | 104 |
| Kazakhstan | 102 | 102 |
| Georgia | 102 | 106 |
| Azerbaijan | 102 | 105 |
| Lithuania | 102 | 104 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Moldavia | 102 | 105 |
| Latvia | 102 | 103 |
| Kirgiziya | 102 | 103 |
| Tadzhikistan | 102 | 101 |
| Armenia | 102 | 105 |
| Turkmenistan | 102 | 100.1 |
| Estonia | 102 | 99.8 |

Production of the main types of output totaled:

| Type of output | Production May 1982 | Production January-May 1982 | January-May 1982 as percentage of January-May 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Electricity -- billion kilowatt-hours | 105 | 584 | 102 |
| Oil (including gas condensate) -- million tons | 52.0 | 252 | 100.4 |
| Gas -- billion cubic meters | 41.3 | 207 | 108 |
| Coal -- million tons | 57.5 | 304 | 100.5 |
| Steel -- million tons | 12.9 | 62.2 | 97 |
| Rolled ferrous metal products (finished) -- million tons | 9.0 | 43.5 | 98 |
| Steel pipes -- million tons | 1.5 | 7.4 | 99 |
| Iron ore -- million tons | 20.6 | 99.9 | 98 |
| Mineral fertilizers (in terms of 100 percent nutrient) -- million tons | 2.4 | 11.4 | 102 |
| Chemical plant protection agents (in standard units) -- thousand tons | 45.5 | 231 | 107 |
| Sulfuric acid -- million tons | 1.9 | 9.8 | 98 |
| Synthetic resins and plastics -- million tons | 0.3 | 1.7 | 101 |
| Chemical fibers and yarns -- thousand tons | 101 | 526 | 101 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tires -- millions | 4.9 | 25.9 | 102 |
| AC motors -- million kilowatt | 4.3 | 21.9 | 99 |
| Metal cutting machine tools -- million rubles | 172 | 861 | 106 |
| Including with digital program control -- thousands | 0.8 | 4.3 | 108 |
| Forging and pressing machines -- million rubles | 49.9 | 253 | 100.3 |
| Automatic manipulators with program control (industrial robots) -- units | 392 | 1916 | 183 |
| Instruments, automation equipment and spares -- billion rubles | 0.4 | 1.9 | 107 |
| Computer equipment and spares -- billion rubles | 0.2 | 1.1 | 105 |
| Petroleum equipment -- million rubles | 18.6 | 89.3 | 98 |
| Chemical equipment and spares -- million rubles | 64.0 | 323 | 102 |
| Manufacturing equipment and spares for the light and food industry -- million rubles | 121 | 609 | 102 |
| Mainline diesel locomotives -- thousand horsepower | 296 | 1533 | 94 |
| Mainline electric locomotives -- thousand horsepower | 331 | 1587 | 108 |
| Mainline freight cars -- thousands | 4.8 | 25.2 | 96 |
| Automobiles -- thousands | 177 | 904 | 99 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tractors -- thousands | 45.5 | 236 | 100.9 |
| Agricultural machinery -- million rubles | 269 | 1341 | 106 |
| Machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production -- million rubles | 189 | 941 | 107 |
| Grain harvesting combines -- thousands | 9.1 | 45.0 | 108 |
| Excavators -- thousands | 3.5 | 18.0 | 102 |
| Timber (excluding small wood procurements) -- millions close-grained cubic meters | 14.9 | 125 | 100.4 |
| Paper -- million tons | 0.5 | 2.2 | 98 |
| Cement -- million tons | 10.9 | 50.0 | 98 |
| Precast ferroconcrete (excluding production of subsidiary enterprises) -- million cubic meters | 8.7 | 43.4 | 97 |
| Fabrics of all types -- billion square meters | 0.9 | 4.7 | 100.6 |
| Knitted underwear and outerwear -- millions | 133 | 684 | 99 |
| Leather footwear -- million pairs | 62.0 | 317 | 99.1 |
| Meat (from raw materials of state resources) -- million tons | 0.5 | 3.1 | 97 |
| Sausage products (from raw materials of state resources) -- thousand tons | 216 | 1177 | 99.2 |
| Edible fish products including canned fish -- billion rubles | 0.5 | 2.2 | 103 |
| Animal oil (from raw materials of state resources) -- thousand tons | 139 | 395 | 99.1 |
| Wholemilk produce in terms of milk (from raw materials of state resources) -- million tons | 2.3 | 10.6 | 99.7 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Magarine produce (from raw materials of state resources) -- thousand tons | 128 | 635 | 104 |
| Vegetable oil (from raw materials of state resources) -- thousand tons | 190 | 1070 | 99 |
| Clocks and watches -- millions | 5.8 | 29.0 | 102 |
| China and earthenware -- million rubles | 68.1 | 348 | 105 |
| Radio receivers -- millions | 0.7 | 3.6 | 100.5 |
| Television sets -- millions | 0.7 | 3.4 | 103 |
| of which color sets | 0.3 | 1.2 | 116 |
| Refrigerators -- millions | 0.5 | 2.5 | 98 |
| Washing machines -- millions | 0.3 | 1.6 | 100.4 |
| Motor cycles and motor scooters -- thousands | 89.5 | 469 | 107 |
| Furniture -- billion rubles | 0.6 | 2.8 | 106 |

As the published summary shows, the output sales volume plan for January-May was fulfilled both by industry as a whole and by all union republics. All industrial ministries coped with the 5-month industrial production volume targets.

Some 4.6 billion cubic meters of gas and 4.5 million tons of coal were extracted above the plan and metal-cutting machine tools worth an extra R25 million, instruments, automation equipment and computer hardware worth R100 million, manufacturing equipment for the light and food industry worth R13 million, agricultural machinery worth R15 million, cultural-consumer and household goods worth R300 million, 4,600 automobiles, and many cotton and linen fabrics, leather footwear and food products were produced above the plan.

The rates of production increase in the gas industry, mineral fertilizer and toxic chemical manufacture and the majority of machine building sectors as well as in the food, fruit and vegetable, microbiological and medical industries were considerably higher than the average in industry. Among the union republics, the highest rates of growth of production were achieved in Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, and Armenia.

All or virtually all the increase in production in power, chemical and petroleum machine building, machine tool building, instrument making, tractor and agricultural machine building and in the fruit, vegetable and fish industries was obtained by increasing labor productivity.

At the same time, a number of sectors which fulfilled the targets for the overall production sales volume or in terms of normative net production did not secure the planned volumes of output and supplies of articles in their product range. This applies in particular to associations and enterprises of the ferrous metallurgy, chemical, electrical equipment, timber, pulp and paper and construction materials industries. There was a considerable shortfall in the supply to the national economy from these associations and enterprises of metals, mineral fertilizers, chemical fibers, electric motors, timber materials, cement, bricks and precast ferroconcrete.

The responsibility for this situation lies not only with enterprises but with the appropriate economic organs and sector ministries, which do not always ensure the necessary link between plan volume indicators (normative net production and sales) and plan indicators for the production of output in physical terms or the requisite control of supply procedures.

It must be noted that with the fulfillment of the plan for the first 4 months in terms of product prime cost in industry as a whole, associations and enterprises of the Ministry of Fertilizers, the USSR Ministry of the Petrochemical Industry and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy considerably exceeded plan expenditure.

The proportion of highest quality output in the total volume of industrial production was 15.2 percent during January-May in comparison with 14.7 percent in the corresponding period last year (in terms of prices introduced on 1 January 1982). Certain types of hydraulic turbines, metal-cutting machines tools, domestic refrigerators, sets of furniture and wristwatches were awarded highest quality category last year. At the same time, certain types of goods produced by the Losinoostrovskiy electrical equipment plant, Zhdanov's Ilich metallurgical plant, the "Soyuzkuzmash" association and the Novosibirsk TSK Soyuza Shveynikov knitwear association were stripped of their pentagonal honor badges for violating production conditions.

According to the January-May statistics, the proportion of highest quality goods by volume in the production of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry totaled 46.8 percent, in the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry 45 percent, in the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems 44 percent, in the Ministry of the Automotive Industry 42 percent, in the USSR Ministry of the Petrochemical Industry 41 percent and in the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building 38 percent.

Industrial ministries, particularly those producing agricultural equipment and consumer goods, must take urgent measures to improve the quality, reliability and durability of the goods being produced, to step up the demands on articles undergoing state certification and to ensure faultless work during goods' guarantee periods. The USSR State Committee for Standards and its local organs have an important role in implementing these measures.

Increasing production by mobilizing supplementary production reserves and improving the quality of goods must occupy an important place in labor collectives' competition for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 21-22 JUN REPORTED

LD230130 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 21-22 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

21 June

More than 95,000 combines will be gathering the harvest in the Ukraine this year. (0004 GMT)

Stavropolskiy Kray is preparing for the harvest. All of the kray's 14,000 combines are ready. (1300 GMT)

22 June

Barley harvesting has started in the southern areas of Krasnodarskiy Kray. South-eastern areas of Stavropolskiy Kray have started harvesting barley and rye. In 3 days mass barley harvesting will begin. Night frosts are reported to have harmed potato seedlings, the republic's main food crop, on 120,000 hectares. Repairs to over 4,000 combines and harvesters have not yet been completed but farmers are doing all they can to rectify this. In May and June, after heavy, continual rains with hail and hurricane-force winds, the farms in Kakhetiya experienced difficulties. However, in western areas, in the subtropical zone and along the Black Sea coast the frequent rains have helped agriculture. At a meeting of the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika collegium it was noted that about 100,000 grain-harvesting combines and even more harvesters still need to be repaired. In Tadzhikistan, Kirgiziya and several Kazakhstan oblasts not all harvesting machinery is ready. In the country as a whole, 2,000-4,000 more mowing machines and shredders need repair. (1100 GMT)

In Azerbaijan grain has already been cut and threshed over an area of about 100,000 hectares, 20 percent of the area sown to grain. Some rayons are getting average yields of up to 40 quintals per hectare of choice grain. (1330 GMT)

## ROLE OF CHEMICAL FERTILIZER USE DISCUSSED

LD222008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0910 GMT 22 Jun 82

["The Food Program -- Paths to its Implementation"; commentary by Aleksey Georgiyavich Petrishchev, USSR minister of the production of mineral fertilizer]

[Excerpts] In the period since the March 1965 CPSU Central Committee plenum, deliveries of mineral fertilizer have increased by 3 times, and the deliveries of chemical feed additives by more than 15 times. Thanks to the intensive use of fertilizers and other agrochemical methods, our country occupies first place in the world in the yield of cotton and has achieved a high yield of grain crops, sugar beet, tea and citric plants. Many experiments have shown that in the conditions of the USSR it is possible to achieve a high yield with the use of fertilizers.

For instance, 1 quintal of ammonium nitrate accounts for an increase of up to 5 quintals of grain crops, 30 quintals of sugar beet, 20 quintals of potatoes. According to calculations by agricultural specialists, more than 1/3 of the country's gross agricultural product in the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan period has been obtained with the use of chemical fertilizers. The use of new herbicides with a wide spectrum of action certainly allows for the adoption of comprehensive mechanized methods in the cultivation of the most labor-intensive crops.

The treatment of soya, sugar beet, sunflower, rice and other crops with preparations such as (venotsil) and (treflan) accounts for a 1.5 times increase in labor productivity and the preservation of the harvest. According to economic calculations, each ruble spent on the chemical treatment of agricultural crops preserves R7-8 worth of crops.

The 5-month plan of this year for the production of potassium fertilizer has not been fulfilled. Although we did fulfill the plan in April and May, we still did not manage to catch up with the arrears accumulated in the production of this fertilizer since the beginning of the year. The nonfulfillment of the plan is due to insufficient railway car deliveries. Railways such as the Lvov, Oktyabrsk, and especially the Sverdlovsk line do not provide a stable supply of railway cars in a practically systematic way.

A substantial shortcoming in organizing the use of fertilizers and a reason for a decrease in effectiveness is the considerable loss incurred during storage, transportation and application of the fertilizer. At present the loss of solid fertilizer during transportation, from the factory to the fields, according to specialists' estimates, reaches up to 10-14 percent in certain regions.

## JANUARY-MAY LIVESTOCK FIGURES REPORTED

PM231027 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25, Jun 82, signed to press 14 Jun 82 p 8

[Unattributed report on USSR Central Statistical Administration figures for USSR livestock production during January-May 1982: "Stockraising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration's figures on the condition of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes for January-May 1982.

Despite very complex conditions, the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have successfully completed the wintering of livestock. And in the main they have maintained the livestock population, which is very important. With the transfer of livestock to pasture maintenance, conditions are now being created for raising livestock productivity. It is gratifying that more milk was purchased in May than in the same period last year, which is the first time this has happened this year. The improved provision of green fodder to livestock units promoted this.

I. Production of Livestock Produce

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following livestock production results in January-May this year:

| Indicators | January-May 1982 | January-May 1982 as Percentage of January-May 1981 |
|---|---|---|
| Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter in live weight) -- thousand tons | 5,890 | 99 |
| including | | |
| cattle | 3,574 | 97 |
| pigs | 1,411 | 96 |
| sheep and goats | 180 | 110 |
| poultry | 725 | 110 |
| Gross milk yield -- thousand tons | 23,584 | 98 |
| Average milk yield per cow -- kg | 853 | 97 |
| Hens' eggs -- millions | 20,382 | 103 |
| Average egg yield of laying hens -- units | 86 | 101 |

During the 5 months, meat production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes fell by 87,000 tons in comparison with the same period last year. At the same time, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Moldavia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Armenia, Tadzhikistan, Georgia, Belorussia and Turkmenistan increased meat production. In the RSFSR the biggest increase in meat production was ensured on the farms of Murmanskaya, Bryanskaya, Kalininskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Moskovskaya, Tulskaya, Smolenskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Lipetskaya, Astrakhanskaya, Saratovskaya and Orenburgskaya Oblasts and the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR.

Gross milk yield was 2 percent lower than January-May last year. At the same time, the workers on Belorussian, Uzbek, Azerbaijan, Kirgiz and Armenian dairy farms secured an increase in milk production. In the RSFSR, the greatest increase in milk production was achieved by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Bryanskaya, Kalininskaya, Moskovskaya, Smolenskaya, Tulskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Belgorodskaya, Kurskaya, Lipetskaya, Tambovskaya, Astrakhanskaya, Bolgogradskaya, Penzenskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts.

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz egg production for the first 5 months of 1982 increased 583 million in comparison with January-May 1981, egg production increased on the farms of 13 union republics, the exceptions being Kirgiziya and Estonia.

II. Purchase of Livestock Produce on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

| Types of Produce Purchased | Purchased During January-May 1982 | January-May 1982 as Percentage of January-May 1981 |
|---|---|---|
| Livestock and poultry (live weight) -- thousand tons | 5,686 | 99 |
| Milk -- thousand tons | 19,789 | 101 |
| Eggs -- million | 19,331 | 103 |

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms during January-May 1982 fell by 77,000 tons in comparison with the same period last year.

The average weight of cattle sold by kolkhozes and sovkhozes was 348 kg. The average weight of pigs was 100 kg.

Purchases of milk and milk products increased by 191,000 tons. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Bryanskaya, Kalininskaya, Tulskaya, Pskovskaya and Gorkovskaya Oblasts, Bashkirskaya and Mordovskaya ASSRS and Orenburgskaya, Belgorodskaya, Lipetskaya, Smolenskaya, Kurskaya, Tambovskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Orlovskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts considerably increased sales of this product.

Sales of eggs to the state during January-May 1982 increased by 623 million. The greatest increase in egg sales was ensured by Uzbek, Georgian and Armenian farms. In the RSFSR, egg purchases increased considerably from the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kaliningradskaya Oblast, the Chuvashskaya ASSR, Kostromskaya, Vladimirskaya, Yaroslavskaya and Smolenskaya Oblasts and Stavropolskiy Kray.

III. Production and Purchase of Livestock Produce by Union Republics

January-May 1982 as a Percentage of January-May 1981

| | Production | | | Purchases | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Meat | Milk | Eggs | Livestock and Poultry | Milk | Eggs |
| USSR | 99 | 98 | 103 | 99 | 101 | 103 |
| RSFSR | 99.4 | 99.2 | 103 | 100.4 | 102 | 104 |
| Including Non-Chernozem Zone | 99.3 | 100.4 | 105 | 100.5 | 105 | 105 |
| Ukraine | 95 | 94 | 103 | 94 | 95 | 103 |
| Belorussia | 105 | 106 | 104 | 105 | 116 | 103 |
| Uzbekistan | 110 | 105 | 112 | 109 | 106 | 111 |
| Kazakhstan | 88 | 94 | 100.2 | 81 | 98 | 101 |
| Georgia | 104 | 94 | 107 | 104 | 95 | 109 |
| Azerbaijan | 108 | 102 | 105 | 110 | 100 | 104 |
| Lithuania | 108 | 99 | 103 | 108 | 126 | 102 |
| Moldavia | 135 | 85 | 100.8 | 140 | 83 | 101 |
| Latvia | 96 | 92 | 101 | 96 | 102 | 102 |
| Kirgiziya | 97 | 100.9 | 97 | 106 | 101 | 95 |
| Tadzhikistan | 105 | 98 | 102 | 103 | 103 | 104 |
| Armenia | 106 | 102 | 108 | 110 | 103 | 107 |
| Turkmenistan | 104 | 98 | 102 | 104 | 103 | 103 |
| Estonia | 89 | 86 | 98 | 87 | 93 | 99.6 |

In addition, procurement organizations purchased 405,000 tons of milk and 143,000 tons of livestock from the population's personal plots in the period under review.

IV. Head of Livestock

On 1 June 1982, kolkhozes and sovkhozes had 95.4 million head of cattle, which is 567,000 more than at the same date last year. The number of cows was 30 million head or an increase of 130,000. The pig herd totaled 55.8 million. Sheep and goats numbered 146.4 million. The number of fowl was 757.7 million or an increase of 15 million.

The number of cattle increased on all union republic kolkhozes and sovkhozes except the RSFSR and Georgia. The pig total increased on the farms of the RSFSR, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Moldavia, Turkmenistan and Tadzhikistan.

Sheep and goats have increased on Uzbek, Lithuanian, Kirgiz and Armenian kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Their numbers have fallen considerably on the farms of the RSFSR's Novgorodskaya, Pskovskaya, Ryazanskaya, Tambovskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Ulyanovskaya and Permskaya Oblasts, the Mariyskaya, Chuvashskaya, Taturskaya, Checheno-Ingushskaya, Severo-Osetinskaya and Komi ASSRS and Karasnodarskiy Kray.

The experience of advanced farms attests that livestock units can achieve the maximum increase in production if all fodder lands are used rationally during the summer. They have a clearly formulated green conveyer belt and are strictly observing the rota for the use of pasture lands and those sown with fodder crops. It is important to disseminate progressive work methods more widely, to improve the organization of collectives' competition and to ensure the regular summarizing of competition results. The introduction of more rational forms of labor organization and remuneration promote the successful development of stockraising. Stockraising is the countryside's shock front. The weight of livestock unit workers' contribution to the implementation of the Food Program depends on their labor activeness and initiative.

## SIBERIAN SCIENTISTS PLAN TO DEVELOP RESOURCES

OW230529 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0830 GMT on 10 June carries its regularly scheduled "Life of Science" program, devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The program is moderated by N. A. Logachev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The program centers on the role of the East Siberian affiliate of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the implementation of the Food Program. The program begins with information on the Irkutsk scientific center and its biological research work on improving the quality of fodder, noting benefits which can be expected from the forthcoming output of automatic amino acid analyzers -- the first in the country -- for this purpose. R. K. Salyayev, director of the Institute of Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, then explains the work of a hothouse, which he calls a phytotron [fitotron] for obtaining more rapid growing and better yielding grain hybrids.

The program reports on research work into the earth's atmosphere and solar activity at the Siberian Institute of Geomagnetism; base mineral and silicate analysis using a multichannel mass spectrometer at the Siberian Geochemical Institute; and research work at the Geography of Siberia and the Far East Institute which carries out complex cartographical work that assists in predicting the ecological changes along the BAM and the possible after-effects of diverting Siberian rivers south into Central Asia, and conducts experiments in which granulated ice is sprayed onto specially shaped inflated polyethyene bags to make tunnels, pipes, platforms for oil rights, and so on.

Logachev concludes the program saying that in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress the role of scientific work in Siberia is to develop that region's natural resources to increase production capacity in the USSR.

## BRIEFS

LASER-CONTROLLED EXPERIMENTS -- TASS -- Scientists at the USSR Academy of Sciences Lebedev Institute of Physics quantum radiophysics laboratory have come up with the idea of laser-controlled thermonuclear fusion. Priority [prioritetnyye] results have been obtained for research in this field. At the Delfin, the world's largest laser thermonuclear installation, experiments are underway on the heating and compression of plasma to obtain thermonuclear fusion. The institute is also carrying out research into the development of new types of lasers, optical electronics and other topics. [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 82 p 2 PM]

ATOMIC POWER STATION -- The Balakovo atomic power station today began assembling the reactor of the first power unit, which has a capacity of 1 million kilowatts. The builders of the urgent project of the 5 year plan are assembling it in large blocks, a method which doubles labor productivity. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 10 Jun 82 LD]

RESEARCH SHIP SAILS -- The Professor Zubov research ship has left Leningrad for the North Atlantic whence powerful cyclones originate. The scientists on board will carry out a comprehensive study of the structure and circulation of the water masses and of the peculiarities of heat interaction between oceans and atmosphere. The research, which forms part of the Soviet national Northern Polar Experiment (Polex-Sever) programme is aimed at perfecting methods for short- and long-term weather forecasting. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 8 Jun 82 LD]